FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JULY 1985

Israel and the Palestinians

The Israeli Government is "totally opposed" to holding talks between a Jordanian-Palestinian group and the U.S. Government on the issue of Middle East peace and it is "even more totally opposed" to such talks if they include PLO members, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television. He subsequently told IDF radio that it is "inconceivable and unbelievable" that the PLO should become an interlocutor with the United States, contending that the Jordanian-Palestinian move is not a peace process but a "lie" aimed at "establishing and acquiring a base within Eretz Yisra'el." Prime Minister Shim'on Peres confirmed Israel's opposition to the proposed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation during a Jerusalem television interview, asserting that the list submitted to Israel includes those who "do not seem right" while excluding familiar and authentic representatives of the "territories." Security sources cited by IDF radio likewise stressed that the list "neutralizes the real leadership of the territories," disclosing that it contains five personalities associated with Fatah including Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan. Government circles pointed out that the high profile of PLO members on the list is disappointing for those Israelis who do not completely reject the planned dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Jerusalem television noted.

Algerian-Moroccan Rift

Morocco's latest "fabrication and slander" against Algeria is designed to bring the latter into disrepute and undermine African unity on the eve of the 21st OAU summit conference, APS contended in a commentary on the Moroccan accusations that Algeria trained and armed two saboteurs arrested by the Moroccan authorities. The commentary viewed Morocco's charges as an attempt to disguise and cover up its internal problems. However, a Rabat television commentary cited by MAP said the incident is proof of Algeria's "irresponsible" policy, adding that Morocco considers the Algerian "maneuvers" to be a danger threatening the whole region.

Lebanon

The coordination committee supervising implementation of the Damascus agreement on security in West Beirut decided at a 17 July meeting to authorize the security forces to confiscate "every weapon in sight," Beirut radio reported. Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, who chaired the meeting, expressed satisfaction over the progress made by the committee in remarks carried by the radio. The committee subsequently visited Beirut International Airport, where it found "no gunmen," according to a committee member cited by the radio.

As for southern Lebanon, Beirut radio maintained that the army of southern Lebanon has refused to man crossings into Israel's security strip following recent car-bomb attacks.

Iraq-Syria

Several Syrian military aircraft violated Iraqi airspace three times 17 July, according to an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraq will confront any further violations "with what is dictated by duty to protect our airspace," the spokesman said, adding that the Arab League General Secretariat was informed of the incidents. In a statement carried by Damascus radio, SANA's political editor denied the allegations.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces completely destroyed an Iranian offensive launched 16 July in the north, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iran

Tehran's prosecutor general said all hijackers arrested in Iran will be tried in a court of law "in due time," according to IRNA.

Following recent remarks by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni that clergymen and government officials should lead simple lives, President 'Ali Khamene'i called for eliminating unnecessary security precautions that might be interpreted as "pomp," IRNA reported.

DRA-Pakistan

Pakistan summoned the Afghan charge d'affaires and demanded the immediate release of two of its Kabul Embassy officials arrested 16 July, Karachi radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 138 *18 July 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO on Jordanian-Palestinian-Murphy Talks *[WAKH]* ..... A 1
PFLP, DFLP React to Naming of Delegation Members ..... A 1
PFLP Warns Possible Members *[Damascus]* ..... A 1
DFLP Condemns Delegation *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed on Palestinian Issues *[Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 16 Jul]* ..... A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Envoy of Moroccan King Arrives in Manama 18 Jul ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Assembly Approves Budget, Increased Aid ..... C 1
Prime Minister, PLO Official on Explosions ..... C 1

QATAR

Moroccan Envoy Arrives in Doha on 'Brief Visit' ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on Army, Kuwait Bombings ..... C 1
AL-YAMAMAH on Kuwait Bombings, Saudi Stand ..... C 2
Briefs: Saudi-Jordanian Committee Meets ..... C 2

UAE

Foreign Minister Receives Message From Iran ..... C 2
Moroccan Envoy Departs Abu Dhabi for Doha ..... C 2

PDRY

Moroccan Envoy Arrives, Makes Statement ..... C 3
Chairman Receives Envoy ..... C 3
Chairman 'Ali Nasir Receives Cuban Official ..... C 3
Talks Begin ..... C 3

YAR

Moroccan Envoy Hands Message to President, Departs ..... C 3

EGYPT

Mubarak Leaves for African Summit in Addis Ababa ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid Sends Message to 'Arafat ..... D 1
46 'Fundamentalists' Detained for Questioning ..... D 1
Sudan's Envoy on Ties, 'Abdallah's Upcoming Visit ..... D 1
Airport Official Discusses Countering Terrorism ..... D 1

Iraqi Irrigation Minister Arrives 17 Jul ..... D 2
AL-MUSAWWAR Discusses Arab Summit Prospects *[12 Jul]* ..... D 2

IRAQ

Foreign Ministry on Syrian Airspace Violations ..... E 1
Foreign Minister 'Aziz Leaves for Amman 17 Jul ..... E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,898 ..... E 1
Irrigation Minister Leaves on Visit to Cairo ..... E 2
Moroccan Envoy Arrives With Message on Summit ..... E 2

JORDAN

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Amman ..... F 1
Meets Abe *[INA]* ..... F 1
Further on Abe Meeting *[KYODO]* ..... F 1
Meets With Al-Rifa'i *[INA]* ..... F 1
Japan's Foreign Minister Concludes Visit ..... F 1
Further on Departure ..... F 2
Regent Receives Moroccan Envoy, Message ..... F 2
Australian Parliamentary Speaker Arrives in Amman ..... F 2
SAWT AL-SHA'B on Kuwait's Decision To Cancel Aid ..... F 2

LEBANON

Defense Minister Comments After Committee Meeting ..... G 1
Coordination Committee Visits Airport ..... G 1
Karami on U.S. Attempt to 'Bully' Lebanon ..... G 1
5 Wounded in East Beirut; Cease-Fire Broken *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Army Returns Fire *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Gunmen Kidnap Muslim Shaykh in West Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
'Differences' Reported Between Israeli, Lahd Forces ..... G 2

SYRIA

SANA Editor Denies Iraqi Air Violation Claims ..... H 1
Al-Ahmar Receives Lebanon's Nabih Birri 17 Jul ..... H 1
Belgian Foreign Minister Makes Statement, Leaves ..... H 1
Japanese Foreign Minister Arrives, Comments ..... H 1
Talks Held, Hostages Effort Promised *[KYODO]* ..... H 2
Australian Parliament Speaker Leaves Damascus ..... H 2
Damascus Views Israeli-Palestinian Meeting ..... H 2
AL-THAWRAH Raps Summit Efforts, Direct Talks ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Members of Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation Revealed ..... I 1
U.S. Submits Namelist ..... I 1
Peres, Shamir Confer ..... I 1
Peres on Delegation, Economy ..... I 1
Shamir Opposes Delegation ..... I 6
Shamir Notes 'Reservations' ..... I 7
Shamir Condemns U.S.-PLO Talks ..... I 7
Receipt of Names Confirmed ..... I 7
Government 'Circles' React ..... I 8
Alignment Ministers Comment ..... I 8
West Bank Arabs React ..... I 8
W. Bank Residents Disappointed ..... I 9
Gaza's Al-Shawwa 'Saddened' ..... I 9
U.S. To Meet Delegation ..... I 9
Further on Peres Meeting With West Bank Notables ..... I 10

Peres Briefs Cabinet ..... I 10
Settlements Council Objects ..... I 10
Peres Says Soviets Can Join Talks if Ties Renewed *[THE JERUSALEM POST 18 Jul]* ..... I 10
Rabin Discusses Political, Military Issues ..... I 10
Rabin Expresses Reservations Over Lavi Project ..... I 11
Foreign Ministry 'Upbraids' Basyuni's Tabah Remarks *[THE JERUSALEM POST 18 Jul]* ..... I 11
Minister Nisim on Pardoning of Jewish Underground ..... I 11
Lahd Claims Car Bombs Sent by Syrian Officers ..... I 11

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Further on OAU Ministerial Meeting, Proceedings *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1
Sudanese, Gambian Leaders Arrive *[Addis Ababa]* ..... P 1
Mugabe, Others Arrive *[PANA]* ..... P 2
Mubarak Arrives for Summit *[Addis Abada]* ..... P 2
Mubarak Meets Siwar al-Dhahab *[MENA]* ..... P 2
Israeli Ties Discouraged *[PANA]* ..... P 2
Economic Recommendations *[PANA]* ..... P 2
'Objections' Made *[PANA]* ..... P 3
UN Womens Conference Continues in Nairobi *[KNA]* ..... P 3
Soviet Delegate Condemns RSA *[KNA]* ..... P 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Morocco Accused of 'Undermining' African Unity ..... Q 1

LIBYA

'Revolutionary Forces' Storm Two Warehouses ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Darnah People's Committee ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From SWAPO Leader ..... Q 2
Jabir, Rajab, Al-Shakshuki Visit Eastern Europe *[cross-reference]* ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

King Hassan Moves To Normalize Iraq-Libyan Relations *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 15 Jul]* ..... Q 2
Commentary Examines 'Plot' Hatched in Algeria ..... Q 2
Progress on Call for Arab Emergency Summit Reviewed ..... Q 3

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Leaves for Addis Ababa 17 Jul ..... Q 3
To Meet Mubarak *[Cairo]* ..... Q 3
Daf'allah Views Egyptian Relations, Constitution ..... Q 4
Cabinet Discusses NUP Bill, UN, Kudufan Security ..... Q 4
Reaction to Bank Employees' Strike Noted ..... Q 4
50,000 Tons of Saudi Oil Arrive at Port Sudan ..... Q 5
'Foreign Network' Revealed in Falasha Investigation ..... Q 5
TMC-Cabinet Dispute Over OAU Delegate Noted *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 5
SPLA Radio Notes 13 Killed in 'Recent' Fighting ..... Q 5

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Meets King Hassan's Envoy *[Rabat]* ..... Q 5

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Niger, Mali Leaders Stop Over, Meet With Habre ..... S 1

GABON

Senegalese President Departs for Addis Ababa *[Dakar]* ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Angola's Cabinda Commissioner Visits Bas-Zaire ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

President Kerekou Leaves for OAU Summit ..... T 1

GHANA

4 June Movement Urges Scranage, Susudzi Release ..... T 1
Lawyer's, Navy Commander's Assests Frozen ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Doe Trip to Summit Canceled Due to Plane Delay ..... T 1

MALI

General Traore Departs for OAU Summit 17 July ..... T 2

NIGER

Kountche Leaves for Addis Ababa, Saudi Arabia ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Youth Delegations Depart for Britain, PRC ..... T 2

SENEGAL

Cape Verdian President Stops Over in Dakar ..... T 2

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens 'Virtually' Rules Out Koroma Succession ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

BOTSWANA

President Leaves Gaborone for OAU Meeting ..... U 1
People's Party Reelects Maripe at Congress ..... U 1
National Front Organization Reelects Leader ..... U 1

MALAWI

Finance Minister Departs for OAU Summit ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

NOTICIAS Condemns House Conditions on U.S. Aid ..... U 2
Further on Commentary ..... U 2
Captured MNR 'Rebels' To Be Given to Villagers *[Umtata]* ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Seizure of Dutch National From Embassy ..... U 3
Botha on Netherlands Reaction ..... U 3
Detainee To Be Handed Over ..... U 3
Unrest Continues in Townships; Police React ..... U 4
Protesters, Police Clash ..... U 5
Official Calls Situation 'Serious' ..... U 5
Soweto 'Seems Normal' ..... U 6
Pietermaritzburg Strike Called 'Effective' ..... U 6
Buthelezi Addresses Afrikaans Student Group ..... U 6
CITIZEN Criticizes U.S. Congressional Vote *[16 Jul]* ..... U 7

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Leaves for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa ..... U 8

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Leaves for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa ..... U 8
Foreign Minister Hails Cooperation With Iraq ..... U 8

PLO on Jordanian-Palestinian-Murphy Talks

GF171500 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait 17 Jul (WAKH) — The chairman of the Palestinian National Council, 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, affirmed that the PLO has agreed to an unofficial meeting between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

In statement to Kuwait-based *AL-SIYASAH* published today, Al-Sa'ih said that the PLO has chosen its delegation from PNC members but he did not release their names.

He added that this meeting will prepare for an official meeting between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation — in which the Palestinian side will be represented by the PLO — and the U.S. Administration.

The PNC chairman affirmed the rejection of the Palestinians to conduct negotiations with Israel as long as it is occupying Jerusalem and the occupied territories. He added that this has been agreed upon with Jordan.

Al-Sa'ih said that the Amman agreement stems from the Fes resolutions. He said that there is an Arab and an international move to allow the Palestinian issue to be the focus of the international concern.

He called on all the Arab fronts to unite their efforts in order to implement the joint Arab defense agreement and to acheive peace through it. He also called on all the Arab countries to liberate their relations from U.S. domination and subordination.

PFLP, DFLP React to Naming of Delegation Members

PFLP Warns Possible Members

JN170617 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — The PFLP has stated that the announcement of the names of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the so-called Middle East peace talks is a new step on the course of preparing for direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy.

In a press statement yesterday, a PFLP Political Bureau spokesman said that Jordan's handing over of the list of names of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation's members to the U.S. Administration, irrefutably shows the insistence of the right-wing command on proceeding quickly on the course of offering more concessions, taking further conspiratorial steps against the Palestinian course, and proceeding within the conspiratorial Camp David framework.

The spokesman warned the persons whose names are listed as delegation members against the consequences of participating in the negotiations. He called on them to refrain from participating in the liquidatory schemes against the Palestinian resistance.

DFLP Condemns Delegation

JN171254 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has considered the presence of Palestinian personalities in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation a grave step toward the complete fall into the trap of the liquidatory U.S. solutions that are based on canceling the independent representation and the Palestinian people's rights. These solutions, the DFLP added, are also based on turning the national cause into a border issue to be settled between the Jordanian regime and the Israeli enemy.

The DFLP spokesman called on all Palestinian forces and personalities, including the cadres and bases of the Fatah movement, to move quickly in order to stop the current liquidation of the Palestinian people's rights, and to besiege and topple the Amman agreement.

PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed on Palestinian Issues

GF171730 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 16 Jul 85 pp 18, 19

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, identified by his nom de guerre Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, by unidentified correspondent for *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* and *AL-SAKHRAH* in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] The speech given by brother Abu al-Lutf at the Arab League council meeting clarified several vague points about plots against the Palestinian people. However, there is a point that brother Abu al-Lutf did not clarify during his meeting and discussions with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Can we know what went on during that meeting?

[Qaddumi] We did respond to Syria's representative concerning the accusations directed against the revolution. Quite frankly, the purpose of this response did not stem from a desire by us to register a political victory or win a debate. We wanted to elucidate facts to our Arab brethern. We wanted to tell them that we were in the right when, during the alleged sectarian sedition, we told you that the Palestinian people will stand united. We absolutely do not intend to differ with or challenge any Arab regime especially the Syrian regime. However, there are facts that must be made known to all Arabs. This is why we clarified them and said there was a meeting between us and President al-Asad during which we asked if there were any political differences.

We also asked: Didn't we sign an agreement in Fes? Didn't President Al-Asad request a break in the session for 15 minutes to hold discussions with Palestinian brothers? We held these discussions, the session resumed, and the Fes summit signed the Arab peace plan. Who has defied the meetings of the 7-member committee, us or them? Please aks the Moroccan envoy how many times we have requested the committee to hold a meeting to carry out its political work. During our meeting, we discussed all these issues and the response was: There are no political differences. The difference concerns the behavior of brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. That is the gist of the matter.

As Palestinians, we would like to raise the question of democracy. Which one of you can issue a statement against your leader? We issued a statement against our leader, proving our democratic trend and depicting the fact that we admit our faults and can learn from them. However, none of you has dared to issue a statement against or offend his leadership especially concerning the offenses committed against the Palestinian camps. Which one of you has said animosity was exercised against the Palestinian people?

We explained with every sincerity all the circumstances that led to the deterioration in our relations with Syria — not to score any specific hits at Syrian targets. We were unequivocally aiming to defend our people and stands. We were trying to reach a cease-fire agreement, put an end to the siege, direct Arab efforts toward stopping that sanguineous conflict, and render the Arabs capable of exerting pressure on Syria to end that massacre. Syria could halt it because it was responsible for it.

We held a long dialogue that took us back through the years during which we made it clear that Palestinian diplomacy has been aimed at creating Arab stands supportive of the Palestinian people. However, there have been undesirable repercussions following our meeting with President al-Asad. Why should there be this disagreement after the meeting? This meeting caused quite a commotion in Damascus, angering some sides who refused to meet us; despite the fact that representing the Palestinian leadership, we approached it with frankness to remove any doubts in our relations and discuss the reasons for their worsening condition. However, there was a Syrian determination to maintain its opposition toward us.

[Correspondent] After the Lebanon war in 1983, there were some who said that the PLO political status had been weakened due to the weakness of its military power. To what extent is this true?

[Qaddumi] During the Lebanese war and the Zionist invasion of Lebanon — which the Palestinian people and their revolution heroically confronted — we heard talk even from the Western countries including French President Mitterrand that there is a heroic Palestinian army defending Beirut. A great number of countries recognized the PLO military might. They also came to admit this military power in 1981 when we attacked more than 600,000 acres of the occupied territories.

The UN Security Council appealed to the PLO and the Zionist enemy to cease fire. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also mediated in this matter. The Zionist enemy wanted to make Begin a hero of the war of 1982. Begin — who became defensive about creating an alleged peace with Egypt under the leadership of Anwar al-Sadat — wanted to chastise the Palestinian revolution. He used to say that the goal of the invasion is to undermine the PLO's basic structure and to destroy its military forces. But he failed bitterly. He became depressed and left government. Begin was defeated.

For the first time in the history of the Zionist enemy, demonstrations erupted against the war and called for the return of the Zionist army. The Zionist invasion has clearly demonstrated that the Palestinian revolution and the Zionist enemy are the conflicting parties. The conflict is not only an Arab-Zionist one. Therefore, the conflict is basically a Palestinian-Zionist one. The Palestinian revolution represents a basic, basically sound and solid movement which cannot be defeated and no solution can be achieved without it. This has been very clear to the world.

One point I would like to refer to is that our military forces left Beirut, Al-Biqa' and Tripoli as the result of the Zionist attack and the Arab conspiracy. But neither our military forces nor our revolutionary presence have been weakened. Our institutions were subjected to a hard blow. But we managed quickly to restore them as soon as possible following our departure from Beirut and Al-Biqa'.

[Correspondent] Some observers say that the PLO's international position has been weakened after the so-called schism within the Fatah movement, after Syria's support for some of the factions, and after its instigations against its legitimacy. What is your reaction to this?

[Qaddumi] In the beginning some people thought that the schism within Fatah was fatal and that a big part of Fatah demanded reform. After some time matters became clearer, particularly when we were asked to leave Al-Biqa' and when the camps war erupted in Tripoli. A major part of the world realized that the Palestinian people are subjected to an imposed sedition. All facts were revealed to everybody. After the camps war and after the departure from Tripoli, it became clear that the schism was a plot concocted by others. This plot collapsed. All the Palestinian powers demonstrated the unity of the Palestinian gun as these powers stood up to defend the camps.

Undoubtedly, political differences are a natural matter in all movements and revolutions. The position adopted by the Palestinian people in the camps — where all the guns were in harmony — was a distinguished point in the history of the Palestinian struggle. This proved to the whole world that the PLO ranks are strong. Before that, the world and some tendentious Western papers used to say that the Palestinian revolution has no independent decision and that its decision is subject to Syria. The PNC convened in Jordan. That was a surprise because this council proved to the world that the Palestinian decision is not subject to any side.

The PNC, through convening its sessions, proved to the world that the PLO is a democratic organization. This bolstered its international position, improved its prestige and triggered further support and backing for the PLO legitimate leadership.

[Correspondent] What do you think about the methods to make the PLO a powerful and effective power on the Arab and international political levels?

[Qaddumi] There are two conditions or rather two important bases to bolster the revolution's efficiency, to support the PLO, to reinforce its presence, and back its masses. The first is the stepping up armed struggle by all means. This matter has to gain momentum. The masses and the powers have to be gathered in order to continue the armed struggle regardless of obstacles. The second point lies in the need to exert all efforts to convene a national council that unifies all the powers and sets a new

platform commensurate with the nature of the next stage, particularly after the camps war.

[Correspondent] How do you explain the difference in the statements of the PLO leaderships and what is the ideal method of remedying this?

[Qaddumi] The proverb goes: All habits die hard. This does not mean that we want to encourage conflicting statements in the Palestinian leadership. We reject the distribution of roles. The difference is rejected by the masses and by us. However, since this matter concerns Palestinian democracy the Palestinian leaderships wrongly or correctly and for one reason or another resort to statements and communiques to express their different views. At a certain stage we can say that this is good. Let the people speak to express their differences, but we should not resort to weapons. If we resort to weapons then we will deviate from the democratic course. There is no dialogue by weapons or by hands. Dialogue should be conducted by tongues and in newspapers. In order to remove a lot of ambiguity in the understanding of the Palestinian citizens, Arabs, and friends there should be a real Palestinian agreement on a specific course so that these statements can serve the Palestinian issue.

However, as a matter of fact there should be a political strategy that governs all political statements. This strategy should be known to all and should not be violated. The differences should be on explanatory issues so that the Palestinian and Arab citizens and friends do not become victims of the many statements. The Palestinian leadership should reduce its liberalism in statements and should make statements only when they are necessary. Authorized persons only have the right to issue statements. At the same time, our statements should conform with the basic strategy and should be based on the PNC resolutions. The PNC resolutions should not be violated in any way because such violation will reduce our credibility. The conflicting statements do not always serve the Palestinian issue.

Allow me to say that we in the PLO Political Department abide by the national line envisaged by the PNC resolutions. Through this commitment we can differentiate between our views and the PLO political line and we can avoid confusion. We have been saying in all occasions that these statements should be official and repeated in the communiques of the Executive Committee, the Central Council, or the PNC so that we can actually remove the ambiguity in the continuously conflicting statements which regrettably causes confusion for the Palestinian and Arab citizens and friends.

[Correspondent] During your recent visit to the Soviet Union no positive results were seen on the Palestinian cause. Has there been anything to spoil our relations with it?

[Qaddumi] Our relations with the friendly Soviet Union are still strong and firm and the Soviet Union has not changed its stable and principled stance on the Palestinian cause. There were indications of this on the horizon as a result of the differences with Syria and particularly after the Palestinian differences, the PNC, after some organizations refused to be present at the council, the non-application of the Aden-Algeria agreement, and after the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. We discussed all these with the Soviet Union and there is no doubt that the Soviet Union has a well-known stand on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement; it stands on the negative side on this agreement. In addition, the Soviet Union is very concerned about the deteriorating relations between the Palestinian and Syrian leaderships, between the ally and the friend, and it is difficult for the Soviet Union to take sides. The Soviet Union knows definitely that the United States is playing a dirty game in the Middle East and is trying in every way to impose further pressure on the Arab group so as to consolidate its presence and power in the region. It is not at ease with these U.S. political moves.

I want to add that the Soviet Union has absolutely not changed its stance on the legitimate leadership of the PLO and it continues to support this leadership. Moreover, it has refused any alternative organization and has said that there is only one Palestine Liberation Organization. At the same time it affirmed the necessity of Palestinian national unity and the importance of continuing Palestinian negotiations in order to reach national unity of basic powers; this is particularly so in the PLO because its nonachievement will reflect negatively on the Palestinian cause.

However, it also supports what it said in previous initiatives. The right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state are basic conditions for peace as well as the return of the refugees. This is the initiative of the Soviet Union and there is no doubt that it played an important role in the attempts to reinstitute relations between us and Syria. But the Syrian leadership was obstinate and commented on some of the actions of our leadership.

We discussed all these matters with all honesty and confidence as well as the Soviet Union's desire to maintain the PLO; its stable stance on the national goals of the Palestinian people; its support of their just struggle and the consolidation of the PLO's position; and its readiness to make all kinds of effort for the unity of the Palestinian powers and the restoration of relations with Syria.

Undoubtedly, these are positive results. The Soviet Union still holds talks with us. Syria is able to stop the war because this war is in the interest of the Zionist enemy, imperialism, and Zionism; this is the positive Soviet stance.

[Correspondent] The PLO has proved that it adheres to the armed struggle and that it will not abandon it under any circumstances. What are the negative or positive effects of this stance regarding various countries in the world?

[Qaddumi] We have heard from some friends, particularly the noble progressive, socialist, and nationalist forces that the Palestinian revolution's adherence to the armed struggle is a basic factor. They said: Beware of abandoning your armed struggle before you step on the soil of your homeland. Even our friends in the Western countries ask us not to abandon the armed struggle, but in some official statements some flexibility is seen about the importance of preparing the atmosphere for a political solution and for freezing the operations. In reality, the adherence to the armed struggle increases our ability to achieve a just peace and our national rights, regardless of the reasons and obstacles. The armed struggle is the only language that imperialism and Zion-

ism understand; we should not abandon it despite the statements that are made against it in the United States and the Western countries with a colonialist past.

[Correspondent] The joint Palestinian-Jordanian political move shows that there are big political and military turning points before the PLO. What is your view in this regard?

[Qaddumi] The political move is a must, whether it is a Palestinian, a Palestinian-Jordanian, or a Palestinian-Jordanian-Arab move. No doubt whenever the diplomatic moves are expanded, the benefits are bigger and bigger and their results are more guaranteed. The solution of the Palestinian issue requires Arab consent, a friendly international umbrella, and a national Palestinian unity. The move should not be made in space or far from those elements, but it should be within their framework. We should reduce the opposition to those Palestinian moves. We should define the method that we can adopt in our political moves. This political move made by the PLO is the one that makes the whole world continue its support of the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian political trends.

Thus, the PLO with its representatives remains before the eyes of the people and this turns it into an issue receiving international and Arab respect and concern.

[Correspondent] Does the joint political move have negative or positive reflections on the Arab and international arenas?

[Qaddumi] If I was a neutral observer, I would say that there are those who see a positive action in this move, particularly in the international arena and in some European countries. There are also those who beleive that this move needs to expand its participation framework so that it can be a great Arab move.

No doubt the move in itself is a Palestinian-Jordanian one and the Arab efforts should intensify in order to expand this political move so that it can be at the level of the Arab nation and its approval on all those moves. We make a move not in order to isolate ourselves from the Arab group, but to polarize the Western group.

Thus, if the results are negative, we should reconsider this move. But if the results are positive, this move should continue. Therefore, the Arab summit conference is an important conference in order to evaluate the developments in the Arab arena, such as various political moves, the Iraq-Iran war, and the differences among the Arab countries, as well as the developments in the future, the Fes summit and its fate, and the means to achieve its success.

BAHRAIN

Envoy of Moroccan King Arrives in Manama 18 Jul

GF181010 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0913 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Manama, 18 Jul (WAKH) — Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education, arrived in Manama today from Doha on a 2-day visit to Bahrain within a tour of the countries of the region.

During the visit, the Moroccan envoy will deliver a message to Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, from King Hassan II of Morocco dealing with holding an urgent Arab summit in Morocco.

He was received at the airport by Education Minister Dr 'Ali Muhammad Fakhru; and Mohamed al-Naciri, the Moroccan ambassador to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Assembly Approves Budget, Increased Aid

LD172019 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1527 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 17 Jul (KUNA) — The National Assembly, after a 3 hour closed session today, approved the request of the government to increase annual aid to Arab and friendly countries by 70 million dinars to 150 million dinars — $450 million.

The financial and economic committee, after discussing the draft budget, increased allocations for foreign aide from 50 million dinars to 80 million dinars.

The Assembly also approved the recommendation of the committee to cancel Kuwait's commitments which were decided at the ninth Arab summit held in Baghdad in 1978.

The Assembly session [word indistinct] was presided over by Ahmad 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'dun, the speaker of the Assembly. It approved the minutes of the previous sessions.

The speaker pointed out that the session was dedicated to discussing the fifth chapter of the draft budget for the fiscal year 1985-86.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid, asked for discussion on the mentioned chapter to be held in closed session.

The Assembly approved the request at about 9:45 a.m.

At about 1:00 p.m. the Assembly resumed in open session, and the speaker, Sa'dun, announced that after discussing and reviewing the fifth chapter of the draft budget, the Assembly approved the contents of the report of the financial and economic committee recommending that the government cancel the commitments decided at the Baghdad summit, and approving the government request to increase foreign aid by 70 million dinars to total 150 million dinars. The Assembly discussed the articles of the draft budget. When voting on the budget as a whole, it was approved by 31 deputies and opposed by 18.

Income in the draft was estimated at 3,116 million dinars: 311,600,000 dinars were allocated for reserves; expenses were estimated at 3,431,500,000 dinars.

The fourth article specified the allocation of 30 million dinars for the Kuwaiti fund for Arab economic development. The deficit in the budget was estimated at 657,100,000 dinars.

Prime Minister, PLO Official on Explosions

LD171407 Kuwait KUNA in English 1245 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 17, (KUNA) — H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah received Wednesday a cable from board chairman of Palestine National Fund Jawid al-Ghusayn in which he expressed condemnation to last Thursday's bombing crimes and his sympathy with the martyrs' families.

Al-Ghusayn voiced full support to Kuwait against those terrorist acts aimed at destabilising security in the Gulf region.

Shaykh Sa'd dispatchd a reply cable to the Palestinian official in which his highness expressed deep appreciation to such feelings of support and solidarity with Kuwait.

His highness asserted that such criminal acts can never obstruct Kuwait's firm policy in support of the Arab nation and its just causes.

QATAR

Moroccan Envoy Arrives in Doha on 'Brief Visit'

GF180624 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Doha, 17 Jul (WAKH) — Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education and envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, arrived in Doha today on a brief visit to Qatar.

The visit of the Moroccan envoy is within a tour of a number of countries in the region.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on Army, Kuwait Bombings

GF172000 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1845 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 17 Jul (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, has affirmed that the kingdom's armed forces have achieved through the directives of His Majesty King Fahd, the supreme commander of the armed forces, 80 percent self-sufficiency regarding the construction of the armed forces and their various branches. His Highness pointed out that the armed forces have made great progress in the fields of maintenance, training, equipment, and scientific institutes and academies for

the training of specialized Saudi cadres and in the field of military industry.

In a statement following the inauguration of the new facilities at the schools of the signals and maintenance corps and the workshops of the maintenance corps in Al-Ta'if today, His Royal Highness Prince Sutlan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz pointed out that there is coordination among the military factories and the technology and sciences institutes and professional centers in the armed forces. He said that the GCC is making a study on joint Arab industries for the GCC states.

His Royal Highness pointed out that the Education Ministry and the Department of Culture for the armed forces are studying the inclusion of the subject of military education in the general curriculum of schools. He added that this issue will soon be brought up before His Majesty King Fahd and the cabinet at an appropriate time in order to enlighten Saudi youth with basic military studies.

On the events that took place in Kuwait recently his highness said that what took place in Kuwait is actually a crime in the first place. It contravenes moral codes, religion, good manners, and human concepts. He added that the Kingdom — represented by his majesty the king, may God preserve him — expressed its anguish and conveyed this to our brothers in Kuwait.

His Highness pointed out that all acts of aggressors and saboteurs will, God willing, end in fiasco. He added that these are sinful hands and that they must be taken into consideration. His highness urged all citizens of the Gulf countries in general and the residents of the Kingdom in particular to be security men and to cooperate with the security forces in order to help fight crime in the region's countries.

AL-YAMAMAH on Kuwait Bombings, Saudi Stand

GF170834 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The weekly magazine *AL-YAMAMAH* comments today on the new terrorist incidents to which fraternal Kuwait was subjected last week. It says: The contact which His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made with his brother the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, in which his majesty assured Shaykh Jabir that Saudi Arabia stands by Kuwait with all its capabilities and places them in the service of Kuwait, is a stand which represents the strongest, most expressive, and profoundest measure which can be taken in the circumstances through which Kuwait is passing, and is a support for it and its people so that Kuwait will continue to fight terrorism and be steadfast in face of the instruments and financers of terrorism, and consequently to foil them and stifle their evil and unjust aims.

The magazine adds: Saudi Arabia has done what is required of it by its Islamic and Arab duty. His majesty dispatched His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Kuwait to make a heartfelt and spontaneous expression. This is another significant Saudi step which has a clear indication. Let him who needs understanding understand that terrorism will only make us stronger and more cohesive and that by this understanding, steadfastness and cohesion, we will strike at terrorism and those behind it. Only the losers will lose, the magazine says.

Briefs

Saudi-Jordanian Committee Meets — Riyadh, 15 Jul (SPA) — The fifth meeting of joint Saudi-Jordanian committee, which will last for 3 days, began today at the headquarters of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy. The Saudi delegation was led by Sa'id Ibn Sa'd Ibn Sa'id, acting under secretary of economic affairs at the Ministry of Finance and National Economy. The Jordanian delegation was led by Muhammad al-Saqaf, Jordanian under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The committee will discuss issues pertaining to the development of economic, trade, and industrial relations between the two countries. [Summary] [*Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Jul 85 GF*]

UAE

Foreign Minister Receives Message From Iran

GF171924 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Jul (WAM) — Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received a message from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati concerning OPEC issues. This message was delivered by Mohammad Huseyn Lavasani, political director general of the department of Arab and African countries affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, during his meeting today with Rashid 'Abdallah at the Foreign Ministry.

The Iranian official said that he exchanged views with 'Abdallah on the next OPEC meeting in Geneva on 22 July and the importance of supporting the unity and cohesion of OPEC. He added that his country supports the fixing of a production level for each member, which must not be exceeded because prices might be adversely affected. He continued: There was complete understanding on not reducing official prices for OPEC oil and on defending OPEC unity. The discussions also covered the latest developments in the region and bilateral relations.

The Iranian official said that he is going to visit Saudi Arabia and Qatar to deliver similar messages from Velayati to the foreign ministers of these countries. Lavasani arrived in the country yesterday evening.

Moroccan Envoy Departs Abu Dhabi for Doha

GF180618 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0517 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Jul (WAKH) — Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education and envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, left Abu Dhabi today for Doha following a brief visit to the UAE during which he delivered a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from the Moroccan king dealing with the holding of an urgent Arab summit.

He was seen off by Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and (Abdelaziz al-Mashkouri), the Moroccan ambassador to the UAE.

PDRY

Moroccan Envoy Arrives, Makes Statement

GF171600 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Ahmed Bensouda, the adviser of Moroccan King Hassan II, arrived in Aden today on a short working visit to the PDRY. In a statement to ANA, he said that his visit falls within the framework of preparations for the emergency Arab summit conference and for creating the conditions to make it successful.

Upon arrival he was received by Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for cabinet affairs, in addition to Foreign Ministry officials.

Chairman Receives Envoy

GF180532 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, tonight received at his office Brother Ahmed Bensouda, adviser of Moroccan King Hassan II, who conveyed a written message from the Moroccan monarch concerning Morocco's invitation to hold an Arab summit conference. ANA has learned that Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has handed the Moroccan envoy a reciprocal message.

The meeting was attended by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; and 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate member of the Central Committee and minister of state for Council of Ministers' affairs.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Receives Cuban Official

GF161214 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, has asserted the importance of bolstering the struggle and comradely relations between socialist countries and friendly communist countries in order to confront the intentions and ambitions of the imperialists and their allies which are designed to shake the stability, security, and safety of peoples. This was stated during his audience yesterday in his office at the YSP Central Committee headquarters with Comrade [name indistinct], deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The latter conveyed a message from Comrade Fidel Castro, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of the State.

The brother secretary general expressed his satisfaction with the development of (?friendly) relations between our two friendly countries. He added that this situation (?represents) the aspirations of the two peoples and serves their common interests. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad lauded the steadfastness of the Cuban people in defense of their revolutionary (?principles). He also lauded the continuation of the process of socialist progress, so that Cuba will remain a firmly-rooted bastion of international revolutionary movements in that continent.

The brother secretary general reiterated the position of our government and country which supports the struggle of the peoples of Latin and Central America in confrontation of schemes concocted by U.S. imperialism. He stressed the position of our party which supports the struggle of the Nicaraguan people and their revolutionary government in confronting U.S. aggressive plots. He also expressed the solidarity of our party and country with the struggle of the Salvadoran people in order to ensure the collapse of the reactionary regime that is opposed to the aspirations of the Salvadoran people.

On the other hand, Comrade [name indistinct] lauded the achievements attained in the PDRY in the various fields. He also stressed the Cuban people's appreciation of the struggle of the Yemeni people and the success of their progressive struggle under the leadership of the YSP. He also conveyed to the brother secretary general the greetings of Comrade Fidel Castro, the leader of the party and the state of the Socialist Republic of Cuba.

Talks Begin

GF141806 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Formal talks began this morning between the YSP side headed by Brother al-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade [name indistinct], secretary of the central committee of foreign relations. During the meeting the two sides reviewed the developing cordial relations between the two parties and assessed the current international situation and a number of issues of mutual concern.

YAR

Moroccan Envoy Hands Message to President, Departs

GF171400 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The Moroccan king's envoy [name indistinct] left Sanaa following a short visit to our country during which he handed a message to Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the country, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. In a predeparture statement to SABA' news agency, he said he was honored to meet President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and hand him a message from his brother, King Hassan II, on the proposed emergency Arab summit. [Passage indistinct]

Mubarak Leaves for African Summit in Addis Ababa

NC1 71240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1217 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo for Addis Ababa this afternoon to participate in the African summit conference scheduled to begin there tomorrow, Thursday.

President Mubarak is being accompanied by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister; Safwat al-Sharif, information minister; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for political affairs.

Before boarding the plane, President Mubarak replied to a foreign journalist's question on the subjects he will discuss with African leaders attending the summit conference in Addis Ababa. He said: We will discuss economic and political issues that concern the African Continent.

'Abd al-Majid Sends Message to 'Arafat

NC180501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) — Prior to his departure for Addis Ababa today, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met with PNC member Sa'id Kamal.

The Palestinian official said after the meeting that Dr 'Abd al-Majid asked him to convey a verbal message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

46 'Fundamentalists' Detained for Questioning

NC161152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — MENA has learned that the Supreme State Security Prosecutor's Office ordered the detention today of 46 fundamentalists in the Governorates of Cairo, Al-Fayyum, and Alexandria. They are being held for questioning. According to an official source in the State Security Prosecutor's Office, a total of 13 people, including Shaykh Hafiz Salamah, have been detained in Cairo. They are being interrogated about the distribution of leaflets last Friday in the Al-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah. The leaflets might disrupt public order.

The source noted that 22 individuals, led by Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, have been detained in Al-Fayyum. These people staged a demonstration in front of the Al-Hadiqah Mosque in Bandar al-Fayyum on Friday and shouted slogans calling for unrest. He noted that the group detained in Alexandria includes 11 people. These individuals attacked the Al-Mujahidin Mosque in Al-Hadrah on Friday, and pelted Muslims with stones. This came while they were praying to protest the fact that the mosque had been placed under the Awqaf Ministry.

MENA has also learned that the prosecutor's office will continue its investigation over the next few days. The interrogation process is expected to end within a week, and legal action will then be taken against these people. The State Security Prosecutor's Office detained these individuals after they carried out these actions on Friday.

Sudan's Envoy on Ties, 'Abdallah's Upcoming Visit

NC171109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1012 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) — Sudanese Ambassador in Cairo al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif met with President Husni Mubarak today. He affirmed that the situation in Sudan is stable and that his country is going through a unique experience, adding that Sudan is about to embark on the road to progress. He noted that he delivered a message to President Mubarak from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab regarding bilateral relations and coordination during the African summit in Addis Ababa.

Replying to a question on the reasons for the postponement of the Sudanese defense minister's visit to Cairo and whether there are any political reasons for this postponement, the Sudanese ambassador said: There are absolutely no political reasons for postponing the visit. The Sudanese defense minister is ill, and we hope that the visit will take place within the next 2 days, adding that the Sudanese defense minister will come to Cairo for treatment if his health does not improve.

Asked about the date of General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab's visit to Cairo, the Sudanese envoy said that the date will be set during the meeting of the two presidents in Addis Ababa.

Asked whether Presidents Mubarak and Siwar al-Dhahab will meet in Khartoum while President Mubarak is en route to Addis Ababa, the Sudanese ambassador said: I believe that the two presidents will meet in Addis Ababa.

In response to journalists' questions on Egyptian-Sudanese relations, the Sudanese envoy explained that bilateral relations are excellent. He added that both countries agree that relations between Sudan and Egypt are unique and that Sudan's relations with any other country will not affect those between Sudan and Egypt.

Asked about the topics to be discussed by Presidents Mubarak and Siwar al-Dhahab during their meeting in Addis Ababa, he said that they will discuss many issues such as bilateral relations and the OAU.

Airport Official Discusses Countering Terrorism

NC171627 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) — Major General Mustafa Kamal Muhammadi, director of Cairo International Airport and first deputy chairman of the International Civil Aviation Organization, has reported that the ICAO has called on all governments and political leaders to strengthen security precautions at airports and to take forceful action whenever aircraft are threatened. Muhammadi made this statement at a press conference last night in which he talked about countering terrorism against civil aviation and international transport.

Muhammadi stressed the need for governments to abide by The Hague agreement, which defines hijacking as a threat to humanity. He also emphasized the need for increased international cooperation and for more coordination with the international air transport association to prevent these terrorist actions. Muhammadi also noted that the ICAO has praised security arrangements at Cairo Airport.

Iraqi Irrigation Minister Arrives 17 Jul

NC171743 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) — 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, the Iraqi minister of irrigation, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a week-long visit at the invitation of his Egyptian counterpart, Engineer 'Isam Radi.

In an arrival statement at Cairo Airport, the Iraqi minister said that his visit is part of the cooperation between the two countries. The minister added that he will acquaint himself with developments in irrigation and land reclamation in Egypt and with projects that contribute to food self-sufficiency.

The minister noted that his visit is also part of the continuous cooperation between Egypt and Iraq, the purpose of which is to trade experience in the fields of irrigation and water resources.

AL-MUSAWWAR Discusses Arab Summit Prospects

PM151035 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 12 Jul 85 pp 14, 15

["Diplomatic Editor" article: "The Hope and the Illusion in Convening an Arab Summit"]

[Text] Moroccan monarch King Hassan's efforts to convene an extraordinary Arab summit so far do not seem to have had any success, despite the large-scale efforts behind the Arab scenes to convene such a summit if only as an Arab face-saving gesture in relation to what has happened and is still happening in the Palestinian camps.

PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's efforts to urge the Arab leaders to hold an urgent and extraordinary Arab summit in order to halt the Syrian plans also seem to have met the same fate. The Syrian plans have grown in dimension and in boldness to the extent of contemplating the transfer of the Palestinian camps from Beirut to Al-Biqa' so that they will be under direct Syrian Army control.

Current reports confirm that contradiction and division are still rife among many Arab countries despite the exacerbation of the internal and external dangers.

From Damascus' viewpoint an Arab summit is not desirable today or tomorrow for several reasons:

1. The fear that the Arab summit would become a court in which to try the Syrian attitude to events in the Palestinian camps — events which the Shi'ite Amal organization would have been unable to launch without Damascus' support and encouragement.

2. Damascus, following its involvement in the events in the camps and having been denounced by Palestinian dissidents George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, who have seen through its plans, will be unable to reiterate the excuses it has always given — that it is dealing with a Palestinian rift — because it has been totally condemned by all Palestinian factions.

3. The proposed summit will tend to further widen the gap between the two partners, Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi, with regard to the question of the Palestinian camps. This could lead to further isolation of the Syrian regime, particularly in view of what happened at the foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis, when the Syrian foreign minister showed that nobody supported his stand.

4. Damascus is afraid that the summit will be an opportunity for some Gulf countries to protest against continued Syrian blackmail of these countries. This is particularly since many voices are being raised in Kuwait and elsewhere demanding that economic aid to Damascus be halted because of its attitude to the Iraq-Iran war and its support for many terrorist groups that want to undermine the Gulf's security and stability.

For all these reasons Syria does not want an Arab summit. In this it relies on Saudi Arabia's lack of enthusiasm for it, because Riyadh, for several reasons, believes that a summit not attended by Syria will probably not achieve the desired results. Moreover, from the Saudi viewpoint the summit should only be held if an opportunity for Arab consenses is certain, but since an Arab consensus is not certain and is unlikely, then an Arab summit is out of the question.

Libya's attitude is different. Al-Qadhdhafi wants a summit, but for reasons different from the Palestinians. He wants a summit to his liking, for which he can dictate the terms of its convening and agenda.

Al-Qadhdhafi's condition for convening the summit is that two principal topics should be excluded from its agenda: The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which he is devoted to fighting, and Arab-Egyptian relations, so that the present rift in the Arab situation will remain. Meanwhile 'Arafat believes that any summit that does not discuss these two topics is a summit without an objective or a task. The Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, from 'Arafat's viewpoint, must be backed by a cohesive Arab front in order to achieve the best possible conditions for negotiations, and Arab-Egyptian relations are the only approach to an attempt to establish Arab solidarity without which the Palestinian rights will be without support and will be lost.

Al-Qadhdhafi's second condition is that the summit should look into his favorite topic — the establishment of an Arab federation encompassing all the Arab countries, regardless of their political and social systems, with the exception of Egypt. He wants the federation to be a substitute for the Arab League, whose presidential body consists of a federal council of Arab kings and

presidents. He wants the extraordinary summit to adopt as an ideal example the Arab-African federation which he has set up with King Hassan. Algeria believes, at least according to its official press, that the federation plan, like all Al-Qadhdhafi's plans, is premature, illogical, unrealistic, and a further indulgence in chaos.

In principle Algeria is not against the extraordinary Arab summit, but it believes that restricting the agenda to the question of the Palestinian camps, as King Hassan suggests, is a form of showmanship aimed at saving Arab face rather than a serious action aimed at dealing with all the current challenges facing the Arab countries.

Algeria also believes that it would be unsuitable for it to attend an Arab summit in Morocco, particularly in view of the recent intensification of the dispute with Morocco over the question of the Sahara. It did not conceal its preference for Tunis to be the venue of the meeting, should it take place.

There remain the Gulf countires, which will hold their own summit in November in Muscat, the Omani capital. The Gulf states, even given their good intentions and goodwill, will probably see that their meeting in Muscat would enable them to continue their joint coordination efforts while keeping away from the problems of the Arab east, particularly since two fundamental problems are now the source of anxiety for them: the Iraq-Iranwar and its destructive humanitarian and economic effects, not only on the two combatant states but also on all the Gulf countries, and the terror that has once again become active in the region and reached the point of an assassination attempt on the life of the Kuwaiti ruler.

Despite their gravity, the two topics are not included on the summit agenda proposed by King Hassan.

The convening of the Arab summit could have brought some hope to our Arab world in the midst of the current deterioration in its situation, particularly since the attitudes of eight countries — Jordan, Iraq, Algeria, the YAR, Somalia, Sudan, the Sultanate of Oman, and the PLO — are sufficiently close to influence the course of discussion at the summit to facilitate minimum agreement on the major national interests.

But despite all the good intentions the extraordinary Arab summit will, as King Husayn told us during our meeting with him at Aqaba airport this week, remain a hope and a pressing need in view of the current challenges facing the Arab world. But this summit will remain an illusion because some Arabs still insist on the form rather than the content of Arab consensus, so that the Arab summit will never meet, while others are still in a position to blackmail the majority through the terror of the minority.

Foreign Ministry on Syrian Airspace Violations

JN171803 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1710 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] Several military aircraft belonging to the Syrian regime violated our airspace three times today as follows:

At 1254 [0854 GMT], a military aircraft penetrated our airspace at a distance of 12 km from the (Al-Tanaf) area and in a northwesterly direction.

At 1405, another military aircraft penetrated our airspace in the same area at a distance of 12 km inside Iraqi airspace. It continued to fly along the border for 40 km before it went away.

At 1421, two Syrian military aircraft penetrated our airspace. They came from Jordanian airspace and entered our airspace at a distance of 8 km. They flew for a distance of 48 km before returning to Syrian airsapce.

These infiltrating aircraft were seen with the naked eye by our border observation posts. Furthermore, our technical air defense means recorded these violations.

While we warn the Damascus rulers against repeating such hostile acts, we will act in accordance with what is dictated by duty to protect our airsapce. The Arab League General Secretariat has been informed of these violations.

Foreign Minister 'Aziz Leaves for Amman 17 Jul

JN171207 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Amman this afternoon on a short visit to Jordan. Tariq 'Aziz will meet with his Jordanian counterpart Tahir al-Masri and other officials in the fraternal country to discuss the current Arab state of affairs and the preparations under way for convening the Arab summit.

Tariq 'Aziz will also meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who is in Jordan.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,898

JN171750 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,898 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces today celebrated in the trenches of pride and positions of honor the anniversary of their great revolution and the anniversary of the president's assumption of the highest official posts in the party and state. On this blessed day our Armed Forces and all the people recall the tremendous accomplishments achieved under the historic leadership of President Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn. With God's help, Iraq was built to act as a model of liberation, unity, and construction; to provide security for both homeland and citizen; to bring justice and equality, happiness and prosperity; and to have sound and strong foundations for a brilliant future.

Our Armed Forces take pride in what was accomplished by the struggle of its great leader, who built an ideological Army which is connected with the nation's aspirations, which is taking its position as a revolutionary vanguard of struggle, and which possesses superiority in terms of numbers, equipment, combat efficiency, organization, morale, and performance skills. May God grant success to our revolution along the path of righteousness and may God protect our leader. The fighters pledge to continue their abundant sacrifices for the strength of the homeland and the dignity of the people.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Yesterday morning, 16 July 1985, the tyrannical clique tried its bad luck once again by committing aggression on the nrothern part of the beloved homeland in the Sayyid Kan basin. The soldiers of justice, the soldiers of the people, and the righteous and loyal sons of our leader confronted them with a series of model battles, during which the lions of the land and hawks of the air poured their fire on the enemy, completely destroying the enemy offensive and inflicting heavy losses on its remnants, equipment, and hardware. Enemy losses will be announced later. The situation was settled in favor of our forces as of 0930 [0530 GMT] today.

Some members of the General Command followed up the progress of battles on the ground. Staff Major General Diya' al-Din Jamal [as heard], commander of the northern operations, directed the battles. O Iraqis, here are your valiant forces bringing you and our wise leadership the glad tidings and offering this splendid victory as a gift to President Saddam Husayn, victorious leader, symbol of honor, and protector of the homeland, may God protect him.

The following forces waged this battle, raised the Iraqi banner, and destroyed the enemy groups:

a. The command of the heroic 33d Division under Staff Brigadier General Iyad Khalil Zaki who directed the battle.

b. The herioc 603d Infantry Brigade under the command of hero Colonel 'Isam 'Abd al-Razzaq, represented by the 2d Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Hamdan Husayn, and the 3d Regiment under the command of Major Yasin Jasim Muhammad.

c. The Shock Troops Brigade from the Al-Qadisiyah Froces under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Rida Ja'far al-Jash'ami, represented by the 1st Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Adib Taha Ibrahim, the 2d Regiment under the command of Major Husayn Ramadan al-Badri, and the 3d Regiment under the command of Captain Yasin Muhammad 'Ali al-Juburi.

d. The Shock Troops Brigade from the Hittin Forces under the command of Colonel 'Ali Husayn Kazim, represented by the 2d Regiment under the command of Major Jasim Muhawwis al-Sa'd.

Our Armed Froces reiterate their pledge that their fighters will remain loyal soldiers and self-sacrificing sons for the sake of Iraq's loftiness and dignity. Disgrace to the tyrants in Tehran and to the so-called Arabs, Hafiz and Al-Qadhdhafi. We invite them to see the dismembered bodies of their frustrated allies littering the valleys and preyed upon by vultures. God is great. Victory will always be ours and we thank God all the time.

2. Today was a memorable day for our gigantic Air Force. Your valiant eagles of the air extended the most splendid and most effective support to the northern sector. In successive violent and daring missions, our brave eagles flew over the aggressors, pouring down on them a hail of shells of justice and bullets, demonstrating Iraqi wrath. In 161 combat missions, our eagles shook the earth under the feet of aggressors and destroyed their remnants. They then returned safely and triumphantly to base.

3. The helicopter cavaliers today had their famous, honorable role in exacting the severest punishment on the tyrannical clique's remnants in the northern sector of the operational theater. The helicopter cavaliers managed to extend absolutely effective support to our ground forces. In 97 combat missions, they managed to destroy 251 troop assembly points and burn an (Extable) helicopter before they returned safely to base, guarded by God.

4. A force estimated at an infantry regiment tried to approach one of our forward units in the central sector. With great courage, the heroic II Army Corps fighters confronted it, inflicting losses in life. Confirmed enemy losses amounted to 25 dead.

5. One of our forward units in the northern sector of the operational theater ambushed some enemy troops. In a brave and daring action, the ambushers fired at and completely destroyed one enemy vehicle, killing three of its occupants, including one officer. They also captured three others. Elsewhere in the same sector, and in a daring operation, one of our patrols managed to capture four enemy soldiers and wound others. All of our men returned safely to base. In yet another area of the same sector, four enemy solidiers were killed and one infantry position was destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 Jul 1985

Irrigation Minister Leaves on Visit to Cairo
JN171600 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud left Baghdad for Cairo today at the head of a delegation on a week-long visit to Egypt. He will hold talks with the Egyptian side on promoting cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the fields of irrigation and land reclamation. The delegation will also become acquainted with irrigation projects in Egypt. The delegation comprises the chairman of the Al-Rafidayn Corporation for Irrigation Projects, the director general of the Al-Jazirah Irrigation Corporation, and several Irrigation Ministry technicians.

Moroccan Envoy Arrives With Message on Summit
JN171917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul (INA) — Ahmed Osman, envoy of Moroccan King Hassan II and speaker of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives, arrived in Baghdad tonight. He is carrying a message from the Moroccan king to President Saddam Husayn on the proposed Arab summit in Morocco.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Amman

Meets Abe

JN171249 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1232 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 17 Jul (INA) — INA has learned that a brief meeting was held in Amman between Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister who is currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, which took place at the request of Abe before his departure from Amman, the two ministers discussed the latest developments in the region.

Tariq 'Aziz arrived in the Jordanian capital earlier today. He will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Tahir al-Masri and other senior Jordanian officials on the latest Arab developments.

In a press statement at the airport, Tariq 'Aziz said that his visits to fraternal Jordan falls within the framework of the exchange of visits, consultations, and opinions between the two fraternal countries' officials on issues of common concern, particularly the Arab issues, in addition to the preparations being made to hold an emergency Arab summit.

On the possibility of holding an Arab summit in the current circumstances, 'Aziz said: Iraq believes in the need to hold this conference. We also believe in the urgent need to activate the joint Arab action on all levels. He added that preparation for the conference is proceeding satisfactorily, indicating that those who are trying to obstruct it are known to the Arab public. He said: We should not wait for those who do not want to participate in the joint Arab action as long as the majority of the Arab countries are determined to hold a summit.

Further on Abe Meeting

OW180259 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, July 17 KYODO — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived here late Wednesday after a meeting in Amman, Jordan, earlier in the day with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

'Aziz flew from Baghdad to the Jordanian capital to meet Abe Wednesday afternoon for discussions on the Iran-Iraq war.

'Aziz said at the meeting that Iraq is ready to agree to a ceasefire in the Gulf war if Iran will consider one in earnest, but he described the Iranian stance of seeming to be agreeable to Abe's peace proposals as a political tactic.

'Aziz also asked for continued Japanese efforts to bring about an environment conducive to peace in the five-year-old war.

'Aziz said Iraq has suspended attacks on Iranian cities since mid-June in the hope that a peace movement will grow in Iran, but that Iraq will respond to any Iranian escalation of the fighting.

Officials with Abe said they construed 'Aziz's remarks as meaning Iraq has no plans to resume attacks on Iranian urban centers.

Abe briefed 'Aziz on Iranian Parliamentary Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's recent visit to Japan early this month.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri was present only at the beginning of the Abe-'Aziz meeting.

Abe is due to stay in Syria, the second stop on his Middle Eastern tour, for two days to meet President Hafiz al-Asad, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Meets With Al-Rifa'i

JN180945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0814 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 18 Jul (INA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met with visiting Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz here today. They discussed the latest Arab developments, including the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestinian problem.

INA learned that the two sides stressed the importance of holding the proposed Arab summit conference in order to confront the dangers facing the Arab nation. They also emphasized the need to consolidate joint Arab action and promote the pillars of Arab solidarity. The two sides also discussed fraternal bilateral ties and ways to promote cooperation in various fields.

'Aziz arrived here yesterday on a short visit to Jordan.

Japan's Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

JN171813 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shinatro Abe and his accompanying delegation left Amman via Al-Ramtha at noon today after a 2-day visit. During the visit, Abe met with His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the regent, and held talks with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri on developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency before leaving the Al-Ramtha border center, Abe praised the Jordanian people's efforts and continued work to develop Jordan. He also praised the talks he held with the prime minister, talks that achieved fruitful results and laid the foundations for reinforcing existing bilateral cooperation. During the talks, opinions were exchanged with Jordanian officials regarding peace issues in the Middle East in which Jordan plays a main role.

The Japanese foreign minister highly praised Jordan's positive and genuine suggestions for achieving peace in the region. He asserted his country's determination to continue cooperation with Jordan and to support peace efforts exerted by Jordan.

Further on Departure

JN171946 Amman Television Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shinatro Abe left Jordan for Syria via Al-Ramtha today. In a predeparture statement, he described his talks with the prime minister as fruitful. He said his visit laid the ground for further bilateral cooperation. Mr Abe said Japan supports Jordan's peace efforts and his country will pursue cooperation with Jordan for the sake of achieving a lasting Middle East peace.

He said Japan sympathizes with the Jordanian people's endeavors and will extend technical aid and provide technology and equipment to Jordan to help it carry out development plans.

Mr Abe expressed his deep satisfaction with the outcome of his talks with His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who is currently visiting Jordan.

Regent Receives Moroccan Envoy, Message

JN171205 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn Husayn, the regent, received a message for His Majesty King Husayn from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco on the efforts being exerted to convene an emergency Arab summit and the suggestions regarding the agenda, foremost being purifying the prevailing Arab atmosphere and discussing the Palestine question in light of and within the framework of the Fes summit resolutions.

The message was delivered to his highness by Ahmed Osman, King Hassan II's envoy and speaker of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives, when the prince received him at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. During the meeting, his highness the regent affirmed His Majesty King Husayn's support for holding an Arab summit to discuss the dangers engulfing the Arab nation, and for working toward restructuring the joint Arab action within the framework of comprehensive Arab solidarity to serve the Arab nation's supreme interets.

Attending the meeting were 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; and the Moroccan ambassador in Amman.

Australian Parliamentary Speaker Arrives in Amman

JN171322 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ramtha — Australian Parliamentary Speaker Henry Jenkins arrived in Amman via Al-Ramtha this afternoon on a 5-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, PETRA, upon his arrival at the Al-Ramtha border post, Jenkins affirmed that his country enjoys friendly and good relations with Jordan as a result of His Majesty King Husayn's recent visit to Australia. He said that his visit is to acquaint himself with efforts being exerted to solve the Palestine question and to hold talks with officials in order to entrench parliamentary relations between the two friendly countries.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Kuwait's Decision To Cancel Aid

JN180852 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In its editorial and under the headline "A Regrettable Decision and an Unjustified Renunciation," *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: Whatever the reasons and justifications behind fraternal Kuwait's decision to renounce Kuwait's financial commitments determined at the 1978 Baghdad summit, the decision in itself constitutes a regrettable precedence in Arab action. The principle of reneging on summit decisions and on pan-Arab commitments is in itself a serious phenomenon in the Arab arena, which carried with it a great deal of doubt, distrust, lack of credibility and loss of continuation of Arab action.

If every Arab side chooses to dispose of summit decisions and obligations at its own convenience, by accepting some of them, rejecting others, and reneging on any commitment whenever it likes, then what will remain of the summit decisions' spirit, of the content of joint Arab action, and of the spirit of Arab solidarity?

We know that before fraternal Kuwait took this action, many Arab countries had reneged on the summit and its decisions and on the Arab action and its requirements. However, the reasons presented in the Kuwaiti National Assembly to justify the decision of stopping the aid were completely unsound.

There exists a state of real confrontation here in Jordan, and the constant danger of advancing Judaization and settlements and the accompanying continuous deportation of the kinfolk in the occupied homeland. Stopping Arab obligations harms our ability to bolster the occupied territory's economy aimed at confronting the Israeli pressures and minimizing their effects. All this is not a secret to the decisionmakers in Kuwait. It is a matter of sharing the pan-Arab responsibility with little money at a time when we in Jordan are using all our human and material potentials to confront the advacing Zionist danger that is lying in wait for us and the nation all the time.

The renunciation of the Baghdad summit decisions is a blow to the Arab efforts being exerted to unify the nation's voice once again under the umbrella of the Arab summit. It is an attempt to make the summit devoid of content, and perhaps, to override the summit. It is also an abortion of the summit and its meaning.

The decision is regrettable both in its justifications and timing because it blows up many meanings of Arab solidarity and cooperation, and also because it permits the principle of reneging on joint pan-Arab responsibilities for unconvincing reasons. This decision, while achieving no gain for Kuwait, harms Arab action on all levels.

Defense Minister Comments After Committee Meeting

NC171424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Remarks by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the Coordination Committee at the Ministry of Tourism on 17 July — recorded]

[Text] The members of the Coordination Committee met this morning under Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. They discussed the security situation in Beirut and expressed their satisfaction with the progress of the security plan. A decision was made authorizing the security forces to confiscate every weapon in sight. The committee will determine how arms permits should be issued. The members of the group also supervised a meeting of Lebanese Scouts from Beirut. They decided to start picking up trash and sandbags tomorrow morning, and to remove all slogans, pictures, and posters on Friday morning. As of tomorrow morning, there will be no parking on Al-Hamra Street or on nearby side streets.

[Question] How do you view the committee's work over the last 2 days?

['Usayran] It has been splendid. I can make that assessment after being briefed on the committee's tour yesterday through the commercial and other areas of West Beirut.

[Question] How has the security situation been in the past 2 days? Has the committee been notified of any incidents?

['Usayran] There were a number of security incidents on 15 July, but there were no significant ones yesterday. This indicates that the Lebanese public has accepted the committee and views it as a road to salvation.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the measures that have been adopted?

['Usayran] I am very satisfied.

[Question] Have all the parties responded?

['Usayran] Apparently so. The committee will inspect the airport road and the airport itself, and will study the security situation there today.

[Question] When will the measures affecting the airport be implemented?

['Usayran] As soon as we conclude this session, our brothers will go directly to the airport.

[Question] Has the security force begun its work in the field?

['Usayran] The force began its work by selecting its members. However, it has not yet begun its work in the field. It will do so very soon.

[Question] Will there be any coordination with the Special Committee for the Palestinian Camps concerning the measures to be taken there?

['Usayran] Nothing stands in the way of that coordination. The security measures will be taken soon.

[Question] What measures will be taken at the airport?

['Usayran] We have decided to erect a fence around the airport. This fense will take a long time to build. Security inside the airport will be maintained by representatives of the Security Committee.

Coordination Committee Visits Airport

NC171343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Shortly after the Coordination Committee meeting ended at 1315 today, the committee members accompanied by the Syrian observers proceeded to Beirut International Airport. A meeting was held with security officers there at the office of airport security officer Major Mustafa Ibrahim. They conferred for 45 minutes about the airport's situation in general, discussing ways to implement the Damascus agreement concerning the airport, environs, and accesses, and to eliminate the difficulties that may arise in regard to the airport security department.

Committee Member Haythat Jum'ah later said: We found no gunmen at Beirut Airport. We discussed ways to maintain security and ensure citizens' safety, and to prevent any party in the future from carrying out any incident at Beirut Airport.

The Coordination Committee will meet at the Tourism Ministry tomorrow with airport security representatives to conclude talks.

Karami on U.S. Attempt to 'Bully' Lebanon

NC171326 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Statement by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami on 17 July to Lebanese ambassadors before their departures for their overseas assignments; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] I believe that events in Lebanon are the result of a foreign plot. However, we cannot absolve ourselves of responsibility because, regrettably, we have accepted this plot. Events have become confused to such an extent that we have become entrapped in this whirlpool from which we have not yet managed to extricate ourselves. This does not mean that we must give up in despair; in fact, we must do the opposite.

We are trying, through the UN Security Council and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, to implement the Security Council resolutions so that the UN Emergency Force can deploy with the Lebanese Army along the border. Security Council Resolution 725 is clear on this. Thus, we are calling for Israel's complete withdrawal and for the deployment of the UN Emergency Force together with our army so that the legitimate

authority can play its role and extend its authority throughout Lebanon.

After all of these bitter experiences, it is time for us to realize that unity is within our reach and that our salvation depends on us. Thus, we must hasten to consecrate coexistence and unity through general national political accord with regard to a new charter and a new system for Lebanon. Democracy lies in joint understanding of the path to coexistence. I believe that the slogan of justice and equality is the correct path to consecrate unity and coexistence.

You all know the proverb: Many butchers will gather around a cow that has collapsed. The hijacking of the TWA airliner explains this proverb. The most powerful country in the world has tried to bully the smallest country in the world. However, right and the people's will remain stronger.

We are opposed to hijacking airliners and to restricting man's freedom, regardless of his nationality. We declared our opposition to this method when the aircraft was hijacked. The TWA plane landed at Beirut Airport at the request of the United States [as heard] and for humanitarian reasons. Despite this and despite all our just and unbiased positions in support of our principles — man's freedom and rejection of all forms of terrorism [sentence as heard].

However, given the act of terrorism involving the TWA plane, we cannot accept or tolerate any measure or attempt to seek revenge against the Lebanese Government or people, or any attempt to harm Lebanese citizens by waging a battle against our airport, flights, airline companies, and establishments. These attempts are unjust, and we totally reject them. We declared this before. We have made all necessary arrangements and have held contacts with concerned international quarters — the aviation authority, the UN Security Council, and friendly and fraternal countries. I believe that the U.S. attempts to punish Lebanon and the Lebanese will not succeed, because Lebanon has not failed to perform its duties and has spared no efforts to adopt a position. We have declared this position at every opportunity. We advise the United States, the UN Security Council, and the world of the injustice prevailing in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East as a result of Israel's occupation of Arab land and its constant attempts to violate our sovereignty, land, and rights. Israel has carried out the ugliest forms of terrorism and injustice against our people and citizens — in the south, western Al-Biqa', Rashayya, the Golan Heights, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and previously in Sinai.

If there are to be measures against terrorism, they must be taken against Israel, Zionism, and colonialism. We appeal to the United States to (?act) to put an end to this injustice, because if it continues, it will bring about destruction. We consider all of Lebanon to be kidnapped. What the United States views as terrorism is in our view a struggle to defend our pride, existence, and land. What the United States views as terrorism in Lebanon, we view as struggle. This is our sacred right, because the right of self-defense is legitimate according to all laws. Therefore, we wish President Reagan a speedy recovery from his illness in the hope that when he again takes charge of his responsibilities, he will uproot malignancy from the entire Arab region. Perhaps through such actions, stability, world peace, and justice, without which there can be no stability, may return to the world.

5 Wounded in East Beirut; Cease-Fire Broken

NC171459 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The security situation deteriorated along the Confrontation lines in Beirut and its suburbs. Indiscriminate shelling affected 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Furn al-Shubbak, Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Mukallis, Al-Badawi Street, and the Al-Nahr area. Preliminary reports say that five people were wounded in Al-Hazimiyah.

A second cease-fire agreement at 1710 was also broken.

Army Returns Fire

NC171709 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] There was a security flare-up on the confrontation lines when gunmen in West Beirut opened fire at approximately 1530 today against Sannin and Dar al-Kitab. Rockets and machineguns were used in these attacks which soon intensified to involve the use of heavy artillery. The clashes then extended to all areas in the suburb. The shelling, which lasted 2 hours, reached deep into residential areas of East Beirut, affecting 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Furn al-Shubbak, Al-Badawi, Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Mukallis, and Burj Hammud.

The Lebanese Army returned fire, destroying a machinegun mounted on a vehicle belonging to the Amal movement after the gunmen persisted in their attacks despite the successive cease-fire agreements.

There were several civilian casualties in East Beirut. Three people were injured and taken to Saint Coeur Hospital in Al-Hazimiyah; one person was slightly injured and taken to Saint Charles Hospital; and two members of the Al-Hilu family, a soldier, and an army corporal were injured in Al-Hazimiyah.

Gunmen Kidnap Muslim Shaykh in West Beirut

NC171813 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Some Gunmen Kidnapped Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Sha'ar at 1415 today in Al-Sha'ar. A number of party leaders have been contacted in an effort to secure his release.

'Differences' Reported Between Israeli, Lahd Forces

NC180643 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Differences have begun to emerge between the occupation forces and agent Antoine Lahd's militia. Lahd's militiamen have refused to man the crossings leading to the security strip. The militiamen told (Ferdi), the Israeli military governor in Hasbayya: We are not prepared to die for you. If you want to open

the crossing, you should protect it yourselves. We have had enough of what has been happening to us.

Agent Antoine Lahd, commander of the southern militias that have been set up and financed by Israel, admitted that his militias have been subjected to 150 attacks by national resistance forces since Israel's recent withdrawal. He claimed that his militias have confronted these attacks without any help from the Israeli occupation army. Lahd did not refer to continuing desertions by his militiamen. He said, however, that his forces are working separately from the Israeli Army which is acting as an observer on the roadblocks and crossings to the border strip villages.

Agent Lahd's militiamen told the Israeli military governor in Hasbayya that they will not continue to carry out their task at the Tala Tallat Zummarayya-Al-Hasbani crossing. This is why the crossing has been closed to citizens.

SANA Editor Denies Iraqi Air Violation Claims

JN180511 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — The SANA political editor has stated the following:

The fascist regime in Iraq has always fabricated prevarications against the Syrian Arab country whenever it faced internal difficulties or encountered troubles in its unjust war against the Iranian revolution. The latest of these prevarications has been the allegation by a source in the facist regime's Foreign Ministry that Syrian war planes violated Iraqi airspace.

While denying this report in part and parcel, we affirm that such lies will not succeed in hiding the difficulties and troubles of this fascist regime or in covering its repressive measures against our fraternal Iraqi people.

Al-Ahmar Receives Lebanon's Nabih Birri 17 Jul

JN171159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received brother Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement, Lebanese minister of justice, and minister of state for southern affairs and reconstruction, today. The talks dealt with the recent developments in the Arab arena in general and the Lebanese arena in particular; with the Lebanese nationalist resistance, its role in confronting the Zionist occupation forces and the agent Lahd forces; and with the continuation of its struggle until the liberation of all Lebanon. The talks also dealt with the Damascus agreement and current measures to implement it, and with the importance of promoting cooperation among the Lebanese nationalist forces, the Amal movement, and the Palestine National Salvation Front to confront the conspiracy of 'Arafat and the capitulatory forces in the Arab arena — the forces that devoted themselves as tools to implement the U.S.-Zionist plot to liquidate the Palestine question and impose hegemony over the Arab region.

Brother Nabih Birri reiterated that Syria, under the struggler president, is the major base to save Lebanon, restore its unity, and foil the capitulatory plan. He said that Syria constitutes the decisive force for all the Lebanese nationalist forces and all the Arabs who struggle for liberating the Arab land and for restoring the usurped Arab rights.

Belgian Foreign Minister Makes Statement, Leaves

JN171822 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans left Damascus this morning after a visit to Syria, during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and held talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Sulayman Haddad, chief of the European department; Information Department head 'Abd al-Karim Sabbagh; the chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry; the Belgian ambassador in Damascus; and the Belgian Embassy staff saw off the Belgian foreign minister at Damascus International Airport.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Leo Tindemans stressed the importance of his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the important information that the president presented during this meeting on various Middle East issues and on the situation in the Lebanese arena.

The Belgian foreign minister said: Through this information, I was clearly acquainted with the outlines of Syrian policy and the positive bases of this policy. Tindemans described his talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' as useful and dealing with the current situation in the region and Lebanon. He said: During these talks, which were frank and clear, we exchanged viewpoints on issues that were discussed.

Concluding his statement, the Belgian foreign minister expressed deep gratitude for the warm reception accorded to him and his delegation.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' hosted a dinner banquet yesterday evening in honor of Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. The banquet was attended by members of the Syrian and Belgian delegations. During the banquet, the two ministers exchanged friendly speeches on this occasion.

Japanese Foreign Minister Arrives, Comments

JN171839 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived in Damascus this evening on a 3-day visit to Syria at the invitation of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

He was received by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Suhayl al-Darmi, chief of the Asia department at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Karim al-Sabbagh, chief of the information department at the Foreign Ministry; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the Japanese ambassador in Damascus; and the Japanese Embassy staff.

In a statement to journalists, Shintaro Abe expressed his happiness at visiting Syria, affirming the importance of Syria's role in the region. He said: Syria is the key to solving the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. He added that, during this visit, he will hold talks with Syrian officials on the current situation in the region.

Abe expressed his satisfaction with the current relations between Syria and Japan, affirming the importance of bolstering and promoting these relations in the interest of the two countries' peoples. He said: My visit to Damascus comes in response to the visit of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' to Japan in April, during which viewpoints regarding various issues of common interest

were exchanged. He pointed out that during his visit an agreement for technical cooperation between Syria and Japan will be signed.

Talks Held, Hostages Effort Promised

OW181237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, July 18 KYODO — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' promised efforts Thursday to bring about the release of seven Americans held captive in Lebanon, Japanese officials said.

Al-Shar' told Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe the prospect was not good, however.

Those Americans were part of 13 foreigners kidnapped in the past year in individual incidents.

The Japanese foreign minister, who arrived here Wednesday from Jordan, met Al-Shar' for nearly three hours.

Abe praised Syria's efforts in late June to free 39 American hostages held captive in Beirut after Shi'ite Muslim gunmen hijacked a Trans World Airlines plane, the officials said.

Al-Shar' pledged further efforts to realize release of foreign hostages in Lebanon but denounced Israel which he said caused such trouble because of its invasion of Lebanon.

Abe told the Syrian foreign minister Japan will provide a 10.4 billion yen line of credit to Syria to finance a power transformation project and will extend technological help to expand a scientific research center.

The Japanese foreign minister also extended an invitation to Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to visit Japan.

Abe, who attended a meeting of foreign ministers from Asia-Pacific countries in Malaysia, is currently on a weeklong visit to the Middle East.

Australian Parliament Speaker Leaves Damascus

JN170953 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jul (SANA) — Australian Parliament Speaker Henry Jenkins left Damascus at 1000 today following a 5-day visit to Syria. He was seen off by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi, several People's Assembly members, and the Australian ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Jenkins expressed pleasure with the results of his visit to Syria. He stressed that his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad was warm and useful. The Australian parliament speaker praised Syria's achievements. He said that his talks with Mahmud al-Zu'bi were positive and fruitful, and that these talks have laid the foundations for good future parliamentary relations between Australia and Syria. He added that his meetings with the Syrian officials enabled him to get acquainted with the true situation in the Arab region and with the region's issues, foremost being the Palestine question.

Damascus Views Israeli-Palestinian Meeting

JN171638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Enemy entity — In a Zionist mini-ministerial meeting today, the list of people nominated by Yasir 'Arafat for inclusion in the Jordanian delegation which will hold talks with the U.S. Administration was discussed. The enemy radio pointed out that all nominees are from 'Arafat's clique.

In another development, enemy Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Abba Eban, chairman of the Zionist Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, supported holding contacts between Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and personalities from the West Bank and Gaza. This support followed last night's meeting between Peres and Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and the chairman of Nabulus University's Board of Trustees, Hikmat al-Masri.

Reports cited the enemy radio as saying that Frayj and Al-Masri may be members of the delegation that will hold negotiations with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. Frayj said that that he told Peres of a meeting he had held several weeks ago with Faruq Qaddumi, one of 'Arafat's assistants, and of his meetings with the Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation to Europe.

Al-Masri will convey Peres' demands to the Jordanian regime during a visit said to be private to Amman today.

AL-THAWRAH Raps Summit Efforts, Direct Talks

JN170946 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0735 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jul (SANA) — In today's editorial and under the headline "The Summit," the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* wonders: Why now? Who are the sides that are ardently calling for holding the summit? Why do they insist on holding it? What is the agenda of this summit?

AL-THAWRAH adds: The call to hold a summit came from Moroccan King Hassan II and Moroccan envoys conveyed this call to the Arab leaders. 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime hastened to accept and peddle this call. Later, Sultan Qabus joined those who defend and are enthusiastic about this call. It is clear that this call is a theatrical in which the actors' roles have been carefully organized in accordance with a prepared scenario.

AL-THAWRAH adds: This call was made by suspect sides who have a long history of plotting against the Palestine question and future of the Arabs.

AL-THAWRAH continues: The Arab citizen wonders: Why did these sides, foremost being the Jerusalem Committee, not manage to convene the summit when Israel invaded Lebanon, occupied large areas of its territory, and besieged its capital? Where were those who are calling for the summit when the Zionists carried out their aggression against the Syrian forces in 1982?

Why did they remain silent over Israel's physical and psychological campaigns to liquidate the Palestinians? For the record, we say that those sides stood against holding an Arab summit and sought to foil it in order to disrupt any Arab effort that would mobilize Arab forces to confront the Israeli-U.S. aggression agaisnt Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinian resistance.

AL-THAWRAH adds: They seek to hold a summit in order to cover the capitulatory moves of 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime, to bless direct negotiations with Israel, and to guarantee Arab approval of the third link of the Camp David plot, that is of course after breaking the isolation of the first Camp David link — The Egyptian regime. Thus, the objective of the summit is to give an Arab green light to the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat to go ahead and recognize Israel, to sign a peace treaty with Israel, and denounce all those who fought Israel in Lebanon and carried out heroic operations. All this is on the pretext of discussing the situation in the camps.

AL-THAWRAH says: If these sides decide to proceed with their conspiratorial plan, they will pay the price, which will be very dear this time. There will be no security or stability for all those who proceed on the road of capitulation to the enemy or those who bless the march of those who proceed on this road. These sides must realize well that Syria will not humor anyone on pan-Arab stands, and that it is able to disturb the plotters' political cards, rob them of sleep, and cause them political and social insomnia. Moreover, Syria will never let them rest. Experience has proved that Syria possesses the required means to achieve what it wants.

Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* says: We advise those who wager on the success of the capitulation line not to get involved in a battle which they have lost before it starts.

Members of Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation Revealed

U.S. Submits Namelist

TA180738 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan, Salah Tamri, Dr Nabil Sha'th, Hanna Sanyurah, Attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah — these are five of the seven names the United States submitted to Israel as possible Palestinian representatives in future negotiations. This morning, security sources confirmed the names and said they were included in the 7-man list. The sources also told our correspondent that the list submitted to Israel neutralizes the real leadership of the territories. According to these sources, these names should only be regarded as the initial list which will still undergo additions and changes. Our correspondent Gil Ronen reports:

Security sources have confirmed to us that the five names mentioned at the beginning of this report appear in the list submitted to Israel by the United States. From what I heard, as things stand now this may be the full list. The list includes Khalid al-Hasan, a member of the PLO Central Committee and one of the Fatah's founders; Salah Tamri, a Fatah man and a member of the PLO's Supreme Military Council, who was an inmate in the Ansar detention camp and became the leader of the detainees there; Dr Nabil Sha'th, a member of the PNC who lives in Cairo and is a friend of Tamri; and two names from the territories: Hanna Sanyurah, the editor of *AL-FAJR* who is identified with the Fatah's position, and Fayiz Abu Rahmah of Gaza, who is an associate of 'Arafat and a former chairman of the Bar Association in Gaza. These names are not generally known to the Israeli public, although they are known among Palestinians and all of them are identified with the Fatah. We spoke to Hanna Sanyurah this morning, and he expressed surprise about being included in the list. According to him, he only heard about it this morning. Evidence of this may be found in the fact that his paper, *AL-FAJR*, did not print such a list. In any event, Sanyurah has not been notified about his appointment by any source, perhaps because Fatah is being cautious lest the premature publication of the names lead to the harassment of and political opposition to the proposed candidates. Nevertheless, Hanna Sanyurah, like other knowledgeable personalities in the territories, was probably not taken by surprise by the line chosen by the Fatah in choosing the names.

Other notables in the territories have expressed the assessment that the PLO will continue to choose people identified with its line, simply because the delegation will also include Jordanian representatives. If the PLO representatives included personalities with pro-Jordanian inclinations, then Jordan would be the one to call the shots in the delegation. Undoubtedly, this is the reason why people such as Ilyas Frayj, Hikmat al-Masri, and Rashad al-Shawwa do not appear on the list. The latter have strong relations with Jordan and identify with King Husayn's positions.

The sources which confirmed that the five names we mentioned are those conveyed to Israel did not conceal their resentment of the composition of the list. Salah Tamri is not a man we can talk with, they said. According to these sources, the proposed list actually neutralizes the real leadership of the territories, meaning people such as Al-Shawwa, Frayj, and Al-Masri. According to the sources, the latter three were astonished and deeply offended when they heard they were not included on the list. However, out of fear and lack of choice they are closing ranks and do not dare criticize the proposed list. The security sources also made it clear that this should only be regarded as an initial list. It is their assessment that the list will still undergo further additions and changes, after the Americans listen to Israel's positions and decide what to do.

Peres, Shamir Confer

TA171038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The deliberations over the departure of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for the United States have gone into high gear. The prime minister is currently conferring with Yitzhaq Shamir in Jerusalem to try to iron out the differences regarding the latest moves on the composition of the delegation, its participation in talks with the United States, and Israel's attitude toward this entire process. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports from our studio in the Knesset:

Indeed, Peres and Shamir have something to talk about in the luncheon currently taking place in the prime minister's official residence. At this point, we will disclose something entirely new. The list of the people recommended by the PLO as members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to talks with the United States was presented this morning to the Cabinet ministers in this morning's session in Jerusalem. The participants were in for a surprise. The list does not contain even one of the notables from the territories mentioned earlier. Yasir 'Arafat is not prepared to have notables from the territories taking part in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. 'Arafat is prepared for them to have observer status in the delegation. All the people 'Arafat recommended as members of the delegation are known PLO or PNC members. Although they are not prominent members, they are definitely identified with the PLO and the PNC.

Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres will now have to determine a uniform position of the national unity government regarding this move; they will have to decide on Israel's approach to the possibility that a U.S. delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy may confer with such a delegation in Amman or Geneva as early as next month.

Peres on Delegation, Economy

TA172121 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1835 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the "Moqed" programby moderator Nisim Mish'al, Sever Plotsker of *'AL HAMISHMAR*, television correspondent 'Oded Shahar, 'Ido Dissentchik of *MA'ARIV*, Mati Golan of *HA'ARETZ*, and Moshe Vardi of *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* — live in the television studio]

[Excerpts][Mish'al] Mr Peres, some say that only Shim'on Peres, the Labor Party man, could implement an economic plan which

will lead to so much wage erosion and will be such a grave blow to wage earners, just as it is only the Likud, in fact, which can make territorial concessions. How do you react to this assumption?

[Peres] With a great deal of doubt. I am not sure that a Likud member would have insisted on the evacuation of Lebanon, for example. This is not clear to me. I certainly agree that an Alignment member should act responsibly. The problem is not wage erosion; the problem is making responsible decisions regarding the economy, society, and the citizens of the state.

[Plotsker] Mr Prime Minister, for many years the cost-of-living [COL] arrangement was the sacred cow of the Histadrut and the wage earners. For many years no government dared touch the COL arrangement, and it is you, the prime minister who emerged from the Labor movement, who have in fact compelled the Histadrut, through antidemocratic emergency decrees, to give up the COL arrangement. Mr Prime Minister, was it absolutely necessary to devastate the Histadrut on this issue?

[Peres] I do not think we have devastated the Histadrut. After all, today we have an economic plan which has been agreed to by the Histadrut; it has not been opposed by the Histadrut.

[Golan] The Histadrut was pushed into a corner by means of emergency decrees.

[Peres] In my opinion, we should have implemented the emergency regulations, and this does not necessarily refer to labor relations. If you look closely, you will see that these regulations apply to four spheres: prices, taxes, budget cuts, and workers' dismissals. We used the emergency regulations regarding the first three issues; we have not used them in the sphere of labor relations. In my opinion, the plan would not have succeeded if we had not handled all issued at the very same time. This was absolutely necessary. I personally believe that the archenemy of the workers is inflation. Wage indexing is tantamount to trying to catch a lizard by its tail instead of its head. As long as we deal only with the COL increment, we will be dealing with the tail rather than with the lizard itself.

[Shahar] Mr Prime Minister, during the two Labor Party election campaigns, both for the Knesset and the Histadrut, it was stated that the war against inflation will be based on a pact with the Histadrut. Why did you not include the Histadrut this time too in consolidating the economic program?

[Peres] This was written in our platform and this is what we did in the first and second package deals until the economy deteriorated to the point where it faced the danger of collapse, namely, the exhausting of foreign exchange and the rise in inflation to 1,000 or 2,000 percent. We then had to resort to emergency regulations. However, we began a dialogue with the Histadrut, the dialogue succeeded at the time, and this time too, we returned to a dialogue with the Histadrut.

[Mish'al] With your permission, Mr Peres, I think it is clear to everybody that you took up dialogue with the Histadrut only after the Histadrut threatened to lay the economy idle, after you pushed it up against the wall. Now all of a sudden you are saying that there was dialogue beforehand, that the Histadrut was let in on matters.

[Peres] I did not say beforehand. Look, on the night that the government made the decisions, it decided that we would adopt the course of dialogue with the Histadrut, not the course of emergency decrees or back-to-work orders. This is what we said and this is how we conducted ourselves. Now the economy has reached a dangerous point, and I believed and currently believe, that what the Histadrut can agree to voluntarily extends only to a certain definite point. It cannot agree to anything beyond this, while what is necessary in order to rescue the economy goes beyond this limit. At this point, the government, according to the legislature of a democratic country, is entitled to intervene and impose emergency regulations.

[Mish'al] We will talk about the emergency regulations bill. However, I believe my colleagues intended to ask the following: If it had been possible to talk with the Histadrut beforehand, why did you not do so? You are not answering this direct question.

[Peres] I am answering; do not grade me please. I said that we pursued dialogue to the limit. When we crossed this limit and the economy had not been saved, we adopted what we had to adopt; otherwise, we would have been irresponsible.

[Dissentchik] Is it because of the Histadrut that the economy has deteriorated during these past 9 months?

[Peres] Who said so? I have not said this. I am saying that the economy has deteriorated due to inflation. I am saying that the economy has deteriorated also due to the policy which, I believe, you supported, that of Aridor [a former Likud finance minister], when money was printed and loans were taken out.

[Dissentchik] We did not support the Aridor policy. You have repeated this point a number of times already.

[Peres] I read your articles, so maybe I did not understand them.

[Mish'al] Excuse me, since you are both our guests, please.... I would like to move on to the term social justice, Mr Prime Minister. Let me ask a simple question: Why is the wage earner only receiving a 14-percent increment at the beginning of next month, while on the next day the self-employed received compensation for the price increases and the devaluation approved by the government?

[Peres] First, we proposed compensation for both the workers and employers in advance. The prices which the industrialists will be allowed to charge will be in effect until March; they must not increase prices, in fact. In other words, we had to choose a level of prices that would last that long and would ensure stability in the market until March. Out of $1.2 billion in new taxes, for the first time in many years over $1 billion was imposed on the self-employed and companies, and only slightly over $100 million on the workers. In other words, there is a new distribution of the tax burden here. I can already say that under this new taxation structure, the worker will pay 20 percent less, and the self-employed and companies will pay 20 percent more. There is a change already in tax collection.

[Shahar] When will this change take effect?

[Peres] It is already in effect with the imposition of taxes to the tune of $250 million on property, the collection of taxes to the tune of $400 million according to Steinberg [committee's tax reform proposal which was adopted by the Knesset Finance Committee] which this year will amount to a little less, the imposition of an additional 8.5 percent advance income tax payment on the self-employed which will amount to $100 million. This changes the entire taxation structure.

[Golan] Excuse me, Mr Prime Minister, this was not Nisim Mish'al's question. He asked why the financial assets were not touched at all, and why the self-employed who were immediately fully compensated — thanks to inflation, devaluation, and large price increases — were not touched?

[Peres] This was done earlier through a tax on property to the tune of $250 million and through a series of other taxes.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, let me sum up this chapter with the following question: Do you think that the wage earners have not been penalized this time? Do you think that the distribution of the burden is just? The wage earners feel that they are the ones who are bearing the brunt.

[Peres] This is a very good question. First, I think that a burden has indeed been imposed on the wage earners, who make up 85 percent of the country's work force. I have no doubt about this, and let me add: I respect very much the way in which people have taken this, with a great deal of earnestness and with a very positive attitude. As for the point itself, though, I ask myself the following question constantly: What really harms the wage earners? In my opinion, what really harms them is inflation. Inflation means there is a distorted system by which the rich get richer and the wage earners get poorer. If you impose another 10 percent tax on the rich so as to correct the distortions, this will not really change anything; they will continue to get richer. If you print a little bit more moeny and give it to the wage earners — what will this be beyond mere paper? When you print shekels without any backing, this is like printing lies, not just shekels. The only way to achieve social justice is to eradicate inflation, to give the wage earners shekels which have value. The problem, after all, is not how many shekels you receive but how much they are worth, and not to allow people to get rich through speculation or devaluations. The entire system of devaluations will stop now.

[Vardi] On the first night, on the night when the measures were adopted — who, in fact, got richer in the short term? It was the self-employed businessmen who received compensation for their stock, people who purchased foreign currency or had foreign currency in the banks, while the wage earners paid more for what they bought at the grocery store.

[Peres] Yes, this is why we decided to end this system. This is the last time this will happen, because up until now anytime there was a devaluation, those who had the money got richer while those who worked got poorer. We have now put an end to that system. The system should be handled once and for all and in full. One should understand that one of the conditions for the success of this plan is the adoption and quick implementation of the decisions. We in fact finalized the plan after many months of deliberations and internal struggles, with the best experts that Israel can offer. We made the decision at 1700 on Friday [28 June] and on Sunday morning [30 June] we brought it to the Cabinet meeting. The stock exchange operation was interrupted and the banks were closed until the next day. That was the only effective method we could adopt.

[Shahar] Mr Prime Minister, you are talking about mobility of workers, of transferring them from services to production. Let us use simple Hebrew: An official who has worked in a government officefor 20 years finds himself today in the position of being redundant, objectively speaking. Where will he go?

[Peres] He is not redundant; this is not the problem. The problem is that the country has no money to pay him. I definitely understand such a man's situation, but tell me how I can pay him. Shall I print money? Shall I take out loans? Shall I reqest money from the Americans? Excuse me, but this is a very serious question. We were subsisting on an imaginary basis. In my opinion, there is no problem today in absorbing thousands of people in production. There are industries looking for accountants and planners, for example. Workers can be redirected to such industries. Why should everything become a tragedy? Are workers not being redirected in other countries? Is there no such thing in industry itself? Is the economy a frozen block of ice?

[Vardi] Mr Peres, yesterday Finance Minister Moda'i compared the condition of the country to a sinking ship, saying we should begin throwing people overboard so as to save the others. Before we get to this stage, have the unnecessary belongings been thrown overboard? Have you gotten rid of ministers in a government which has 26 ministries, of deputy ministers, official cars, and the like? Have you provided a personal example?

[Peres] First, I do not like this imagery. If I had to use a metaphor, I would say we are like a shipping line which has a cargo ship and a passenger ship, with the cargo ship not making money since it has an insufficient number of workers and with the passenger ship spending too much money since it has too many workers. What we are saying is that we should transfer some of the workers from the passenger to the cargo ship. No shame is involved here.

As for the number of ministers, if your question is symbolic, I wish we could have formed a narrower government. However, the election results as such and the electoral system in Israel made it necessary to establish a broadly based coalition. To my great regret, there was no other alternative. This is one of the reasons why I support a change in the electoral system.

[Vardi] Mr Peres, we are faced with a very grave moral question on the point of emergency regulations. You said that if the economic crisis is very grave, democracy will be lost. You warned against this. Now, it is you, of all people, who are using such an antidemocratic measure as emergency decrees. You are in fact giving a basis for legitimacy for anybody who may, God forbid, come along and put an end to democracy; he will say that Shim'on Peres also resorted to emergency decrees.

[Peres] Do not terrorize us so. If, God forbid, somebody comes

along who is not a democrat, he will need no precedent. Democracy has the ability to defend itself. Why were emergency regulations legislated if not for such a situation? Take a good look at the picture now. What did we use the emergency regulations for? Was it in order to freeze prices? To impose taxes on tax evaders? To cut the state budget by a freeze in public construction, for instance? Did we use the emergency regulations for labor relations?

[Unidentified interviewer, interrupting] The government did use or intended to use these regulations for those reasons.

[Peres] If it were necessary, yes, and this would have been our duty too. We were authorized to do so by the Knesset; we were entrusted with responsibility for this country by the Knesset.

Let me pose a different question to you: If I had been a defense minister before the Yom Kippur war and had learned that an attack was going to be launched against us within a month or two...

[Mish'al, interrupting] This is not an example, Mr Peres.

[Peres] Is it your place to decide that this is not an example? I do believe we have an emergency. I think we have almost no foreign currency and inflation has reached the boiling point...

[Mish'al, interrupting] See what has happened though, in the final analysis you did not carry out the...

[Peres, interrupting] Because there was no need for this. I was confident people would understand. You have to understand one thing; the first question to ask about an emergency regulation is: Is there an emergency or not? If you introduce emergency regulations when there is not an emergency you get yourself into trouble; however, if there is an emergency and you do not have the courage to introduce regulations, you are not carrying out your duties.

[Shahar] However, this emergency did not begin on 1 July but rather on 1 September or 1 November. What exactly happened to bring this about now?

[Peres] The situation reached a dangerous point, because foreign currency reserves were declining to the point where we might have remained without a single dollar. There are criteria. Look, I cannot have a referendum on this issue. I am only telling you that the moment it was clear to me that the foreign currency reserves had dwindled down to zero, or rather to a dangerous point....

[Plotsker] Is the condition of foreign currency reserves improving now, at least?

[Peres] Yes, in a very good or excellent manner. What has happened now is that dollars are returning and taxes are rising — there has been a significant increase in tax collection — and prices are beginning to decrease. Look, facts do carry some weight. Over the last 10 or 15 days three very encouraging things have happened: dollars are returning, taxes are going up, and prices are going down.

[Shahar] Mr Prime Minister, economics Professor Mikha'el Bruno, who was one of the people who formulated the economic plan, said in a news conference which was held at your office that a further cut in the defense budget was prevented for political reasons. He noted that such a cut could prevent a deep erosion in salaries. 'Ezer Weizman said, and I quote: Instead of coming down on the people, it would be preferable to come down on the defense budget. Are you avoiding cutting the defense budget so as not to bring about a renewed dispute with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin?

[Peres] No, no. I am avoiding this because I am convinced that this is forbidden. I do not agree with the scope the economic experts are referring to. I think that to cut another $300-400 million from the defense budget would be irresponsible, at least on my part. I know the defense budget; I dealt with it for many, many years. I never supported this proposal. I cannot tell the people that there will be no more wars. I was a member of the government which on a Friday did not know that a war would break out that Saturday. I was in wars during which there was a shortage of shells. As a citizen of this country, I will not have any part of an irresponsible decision.

[Mish'al] But, Mr Peres, a former defense minister, 'Ezer Weizman...

[Peres, interrupting] So he thinks one way, and I think another.

[Mish'al] Were there other ministers who approached you with the request to hold a debate...

[Peres, interrupting] Alright, what do you want? Should I think as they do? Or should they think as I do? I use my own judgement. This is my obligation. I am used to cases in which people who are highly respected and well-learned think differently. What is the tragedy in this? You asked my opinion, right?

[Mish'al] Yes.

[Peres] Then my opinion is that a deep cut in the defense budget should not be made, over and above the cut we have already made.

[Golan] Mr Peres, are you convinced that the excess fat of the defense budget has been removed? Not shells, artillery, and aircraft but rather the excess fat which we know of and have known of for many years.

[Peres] I do not know what the fat is. I know that areas have been harmed which I would rather had not been. I do not want to go into detail here. There are some things which have been cut in the defense budget which are difficult for me to come to terms with. I am not blaming anyone, and I think that Yitzhaq Rabin has made a supreme effort within a short period of time. You know that when discussions are held on the defense budget, people mention the fat. I ask: Where is the fat? They say there are two orchestras in the IDF; one orchestra is enough. So is one choir [laughing] made up of reservists, let us say. I know about these stories.

I am afraid that one cannot achieve perfection in the press, on television, or in any other place. We are all human beings. I can see the general picture, and it may be that you might find one small area where fat exists or does not exist. All in all, the cuts have harmed very essential sections of the defense system. I think that we had no choice but to take this risk. But no more than this.

[Mish'al] Let me ask you two questions in the political sphere, before we return to the economic sphere to conclude this program. Today you received the list of the PLO's candidates for participation in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Is this list acceptable to you?

[Peres] No. However, I do not know whether it is acceptable to the United States yet. As far as I know the United States has not yet replied as to whether it finds this list acceptable. In addition, I told both Shultz and Reagan that I do not see why the United States should meet separately, before negotiations, with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and try to coordinate positions with it. I asked a simple question: Imagine how the Israeli public would feel if it learned tht advance coordination had taken place without it being included? Yesterday I also asked the representatives of the territories: How would you have felt if you, let us say, had the feeling that we and the Americans met and joined hands against you? I think this is an unwise move. I explained this both to Reagan and Shultz, and my opinion has not changed. What I can still comment about regarding the delegation does not only concern those included and who do not seem right to me, but also those who are not included on it, which surprised me.

[Mish'al] For example, the two people who visited you last night, right?

[Peres] Yes, this is a very good example. Somebody in Nabulus today made a good comment on this. He turned to the PLO and said the following, more or less: Look, you are not taking the familiar and authentic representatives of the territories, two prominent leaders; the Israeli Government talks with them, of all people. He said he views this as a signal that the Israeli Government is saying: We are prepared to talk with familiar representatives of the territories who are not terrorists; we are not prepared to sit at the same table with terrorists.

[Golan] Where do matters then stand today, Mr Peres? Is it again a total deadlock? Is there a bit of a thread of a dialogue on the Jordanian-Palestinian issue? Let me put in another small question please: Have you heard from Husayn lately? Have you transmitted anything to him lately?

[Peres] No, I have not heard from, nor have I been in contact with him. Most of the contacts are now being carried out through the United States. The U.S. secretary of state says in the various messages I have received from him that the United States too is opposed to the incorporation of the PLO in the negotiations, favors direct negotiations, and opposes an international conference. This does not mean that we see eye-to-eye on every move. Generally speaking, I anticipate, as I have done in the past, that there will be many arguments, many difficulties, many disagreements on the way to negotiations. I have not lost heart as a result.

[Golan] Why would the Americans then send you a list which they themselves have not yet decided to approve or not? Are they trying to see whether they can sneak somebody into it just like that, without us feeling this?

[Peres] Well, how will they do so without my feeling it, I do not understand you on this. However, I think we have procedures for dialogue, and this is only natural. After all, we would have learned of the list in any case. So, they behaved with fairness [preceding word in English]; they said: This is the list we received; we are passing it on to you; we ourselves are currently examining it since we, the Americans, are not prepared to incorporate known PLO members in this list.

[Golan] Incidentally, if I am not mistaken, the foreign minister, who is also the vice prime minister, is opposed to the very receipt of the list by us? Have you heard from him on this matter today?

[Mishal] They had lunch together today.

[Golan] You did hear about his opposition though?

[Peres] I read about this in the press. However, I do not understand what not receiving means — you receive a message from the U.S. secretary of state, so what, will you not receive it?

[Golan] Well, he had an argument about this: He said that if we receive the list and address ourselves to it, this in itself will mean a recognition of the PLO.

[Peres] Yes, we are not yet at the stage of having to address ourselves to it, at all, since the Americans themselves have not yet addressed themselves to it. What we received today is information. We did not receive, today...

[Golan, interrupting] Are you not expected to make any comments about the composition?

[Peres] Not at this stage.

[Vardi] It is a nonstarter [preceding word in English], in any event.

[Peres] I think it is not a good opening move.

[Vardi] However, might we witness the development of a situation in which, at some stage, talks with the other side will be preferred to maintaining the national unity government?

[Peres] Anything may develop in the peace process. Peace has its price, and I have never tried to describe peace as a picnic. It may be defined so only after it is achieved. There are surely risks and problems, but we will overcome them.

[Plotsker] Mr Prime Minister, I studied the 76 pages of the economic plan quite thoroughly, and I sincerely wish you success in this program.

[Peres] Thank you.

[Plotsker] I have a question, though. Under what conditions would the feeling arise after October, in November, December, or January that this program has failed? If inflation during these months is 7 or 8 percent, if unemployment during these months reaches 10 percent, will this be evidence that the plan has failed? If so, will you again adopt a package of austerity measures? Will there be more long nights? Will nerves again be stretched?

[Peres] You wish me success, while all the time you ask me about failure.

[Plotsker] That is the nature of journalism.

[Peres] We formulated a program to succeed and not to fail. This program must continue at least until March 1986. This plan has an enormous advantage in that it is accepted — in its general outline — by the government, the Histadrut, and the industrialists. If, for example, the European basket of currencies were to collapse tomorrow, I certainly have no control over this. Nor do I have contol if the opposite were to occur, were it to strengthen. There are things which we are all dependent on: the seasons of the year, foreign currencies. Not everything is under our control. With regard to what involves us, I believe that there is considerable evidence that this program will succeed. It is built on agreement; it is comprehensive.

[Plotsker] What do you mean by succeed? How will it succeed in terms of figures?

[Peres] In terms of figures, it means that inflation will drop to a single-digit level; unemployment will hardly increase; and the central part of the plan will develop, and that means growth. During the first 29 years of the State of Israel's existence, growth was 9 percent per month. Immigration continued, and we did not harm defense. We did not take the easy path. This time, too, we are returning to a path that looks difficult but which is the true path; it contains no lies, and it provides the possibility of growth. One does not adopt a program because you are afraid of failure. One adopts a program because you believe it will succeed, and that is what we are doing.

[Mish'al] If the public were to ask you, for example, whether one can conclude from your remarks that austerity measures need not be expected on 1 October, would you answer yes?

[Peres] I do not think that we imposed austerity measures at all. This, in my opinion, is also an approach which is not sufficiently thorough.

[Mish'al] You yourself said that it was a hard blow.

[Peres] Yes, it is a hard blow. Inflation is the hardest blow of all. This is what many people do not understand. Say, for example, I give another 100,000; the shekel will drop. What will happen to the shekel? The problem is purchasing power. If the program succeeds — and I believe that it will — people will suddenly discover that they are able to buy more goods with fewer shekels.

[Mish'al] I asked whether austerity measures can be expected on 1 October?

[Peres] According to the economic plan, no. The program is like a train that has started out on its journey, and it will continue until March at least.

[Vardi] Do the employers, the industrialists, and all the others who set the prices know that there is no plan to increase prices until 1 April?

[Peres] What a question to ask! What were we negotiating during those sleepless nights?

[Vardi] Will there be 8 months without any price increases?

[Peres] This is what we are talking about, yes. I am pleased that the extent to which salaries will be eroded has been reduced a little, and this is an achievement by the Histadrut. Why? This is because the industrialists agreed to absorb a greater portion. The logic of the program is the stability of prices. Inflation has already been bridled. This month's consumer price index and next month's consumer price index will represent the leftovers. But from now onwards — this is the plan's aim — at least for 9 months, and I hope it continues, prices will be stable.

Shamir Opposes Delegation

TA171859 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister Mr Yitzhaq Shamir today agreed not to hold talks with the PLO or the PNC members. Mr Peres and Mr Shamir met over lunch at the prime minister's residence. Our political correspondent says the prime minister intended to signal to the United States that he is willing to talk with moderate leaders in the territories such as Ilyas Frayj and Hikmat al-Masri. The two conferred with the prime minister yesterday on the possibility of promoting negotiations with Jordan. In a talk with our political correspondent Yoram Ronen, Shamir explains his opposition to talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] The Israeli Government is totally opposed to the holding of talks between a Jordanian-Palestinian group and the U.S. Government on the issue of peace in the Middle East. Peace must be made between Israel and the Arab countries, and not between the United States and the Arab countries. We are even more totally opposed to meetings, to talks between the U.S. Government and PLO members. This runs counter to the U.S. commitment not to talk with PLO members. Also, according to the basic guidelines of the Israeli Government, Israel, itself, will never conduct negotiations with the PLO.

[Ronen] Are there no disagreements on this issue between the Alignment and the Likud? Voices are heard within the Alignment saying that under certain conditions we should agree to a certain composition of Palestinians who may be PNC members.

[Shamir] I cannot address myself to various voices; various voices are indeed heard. What I said reflects the uniform and official position of the Israeli Government while the PNC is an integral part of the PLO.

[Ronen] Is this also the prime minister's firm position?

[Shamir] As I have heard from him, this is also the prime minister's position.

[Ronen] Lastly, Mr Vice Prime Minister, how do you view the scenario of future contacts between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States, and perhaps us as well. Will there be such contacts soon?

[Shamir] I think that the U.S. Government as well as King Husayn should abandon this road. They must return to the highway, to the king's way, of direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan. This is the road, the most realistic road which can lead to peace. [End recording]

Shamir Notes 'Reservations'

TA172230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has reservations about the dialogue about to take place between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. According to him, it is inconceivable that a terrorist organization talk with the United States which is currently leading the war against worldwide terrorism.

Addressing Herut movement activists in Tel Aviv, Minister Shamir pointed out that the objective of the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative is to remove Israel from Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights, and to establish a territorial base for the PLO. To stress his point, Shamir noted that King Husayn does not allow the PLO a base in his country, Egypt does not allow the organization a foothold in its territory, and Syria also does not allow the PLO to have a base.

Shamir Condemns U.S.-PLO Talks

TA180624 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] These moves are termed a peace process, but they are a lie — this is how Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday attacked the notion of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. It is inconceivable that a terrorist organization such as the PLO should be an interlocutor with the United States. If this is the peace process then the Likud sees a need to curb it, Shamir added. Our correspondent Yotam Yaqir reports on Shamir's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Yaqir] The wrath of a new political threat emerging in the Middle East and called the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation has been let loose on us, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated last night.

[Shamir] This is a lie; this is not a peace process. Peace is not the goal of those initiating these moves.

[Yaqir] According to Shamir, these moves are aimed at driving us out of Judaea and Samaria and, in our sted, setting up a territorial base for the PLO.

[Shamir] The entire effort and drive is directed at establishing and acquiring a base within Eretz Yisra'el. It does not matter what this base will be called or what path will lead to it. Establishing a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and holding negotiations with it? Negotiations on what?

[Yaqir] Addressing the Americans, Shamir said: I would like to hope that you understand that the question of direct negotiations is a fraud and a deception. The United States leads the struggle against terrorism. Shamir wondered: How can it do that and, at the same time, conduct negotiations with the PLO?

[Shamir] How is it possible that this terrorist organization should suddenly become an interlocutor with the United States, which spearheads the struggle against international terrorism? This is inconceivable and unbelievable.

[Yaqir] If we do not want this process to take place, Shamir said, then Israel's voice should be heard loud and clear.

[Shamir] Some say that the Likud is impeding the peace process. If this is the peace process, if this is it, then we are proud to impede it. [End recording]

Receipt of Names Confirmed

TA171757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Sources in the Prime Minister's Office have confirmed that Israel this afternoon received from the United States a list of potential members of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with the United States. Earlier today the Inner Cabinet met and Voice of Israel's political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer said they were presented with a list of Palestinians recommended by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to take part in a joint delegation with the Jordanians.

Reporter Shim'on Schiffer says the list discussed this morning did not include any Palestinian personalities from the territories, and was composed of second-rank members of the PLO and PNC executives. Prime Minister Peres told the Inner Cabinet meeting that his meeting last night with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus was routine and had been set up in advance to examine what he called recent regional developments.

In the Knesset, Deputy Foreign Minister and Likud Knesset Member Roni Milo expressed both his party's and his ministry's view of the meeting to reporter Ruth Blaukopf.

[Begin Milo recording] The problem, the real problem is not this meeting. The problem is the process in which now the United States is going toward negotiations and discussions with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, in which the Palestinian part will be nominated and will represent the PLO. I think that this is the major issue that Israel should concentrate on now and clarify to the United States; that Israel should not agree, under

all circumstances, to any kind of negotiations with the PLO, and to the United States' discussions with the PLO. And also, that there is no reason why we should not go on in the policy that was agreed by the United States and Israel in the past, that the negotiations in the Middle East should be direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs in the Middle East. [End recording]

At a luncheon meeting the prime minister and foreign minister Shamir discussed the Israeli position regarding recent U.S. moves on talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Details of a list or lists received by Israel have still to be clarified. Sources in the Prime Minister's Office would not give details of names on the list submitted by the Americans. Asked by our reporter whether the American list was the one discussed by the Inner Cabinet, the sources could not confirm or deny this point.

Government 'Circles' React

TA171846 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. Charge d'Affaires Robert Flaten this afternoon handed Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir the list of the Palestinian notables proposed by the PLO for talks with Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy. By the end of the week the list will be examined in Israel after intelligence and research [mehqar] personnel submit their assessments on the proposed notables. Our correspondent on Arab affairs Ehud Ya'ari reports:

Government circles say this evening that the list is also disappointing for those in Israel who do not completely reject the planned dialogue between the Americans and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The reason: After lengthy bargaining, 'Arafat dictated to King Husayn seven names, PNC members. Most of them are familiar faces, not backbenchers, and one of them is one of the most prominent and well-known of the Fatah leaders — namely, the PLO members on the list have too high of a profile.

The Americans apparently are not rejecting these people outright as possible interlocutors for Murphy in Amman. They are not allowing Israel to veto the list, but are rather requesting an opinion. Within a few days the government will then have to decide on its answer to Washington. Given the proposed composition, it will be difficult for the prime minister not to view such a meeting with Murphy as a kind of U.S.-PLO dialogue.

In preparation for the meeting with Murphy, the date of which has not yet been set, the Americans tried to get a commitment from King Husayn that the next stage will be an effort to move to direct negotiations with Israel. Husayn has not been willing to give such a commitment in the meantime, due to 'Arafat's opposition.

Israeli figures have already pointed out to the U.S. Administration their fear that the process will be interrupted after the PLO reaches the conclusion that it has achieved a form of U.S. recognition, and that no progress will then be made toward Israeli-Jordanian negotiations. Another point: Husayn has not been able to get 'Arafat's consent that the Palestinian notables be incorporated within the Jordanian delegation. Husayn has then been compelled to accept two separate delegations within a single framework. At the same time, U.S. officials say they hope that during the dialogue which Murphy will open King Husayn will be able to overshadow the PLO and to expand his own maneuverability. Both the Americans and the Jordanians have announced that the first round of talks will be informal, and tantamount to preliminary contacts; a long argument is expected here over the issues and outline of the discussion. Toward the middle of next week Washington will consolidate its position on the proposed Palestinian names and then it will also be determined when Murphy will go to Amman.

Alignment Ministers Comment

TA171912 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Alignment ministers believe that after the anticipated meeting between Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the government will have to moderate its position that rejects negotiations with notables identified with the PLO.

The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee has told our political correspondent that we should not rule out negotiations with such a delegation, even if it includes radical Arabs.

[Begin Eban recording, picked up in midsentence] ...that the Israeli Government will not be faced with a list recommended or proposed by the United States. Israel need not in fact initiate things and act on them, but we should definitely prepare for the possibility that the United States will propose a list, and then everyone will have to decide, right from the beginning, whether he wants or does not want a dialogue. I believe some in the government will take a lenient approach on this while others will take a strict approach, but I hope that the majority will take a lenient approach. After all, we have no chance of holding a dialogue with Palestinians who have a Zionist background. They may very well be people with possibly jarring biographies. We are talking here, after all, about an effort to hold a dialogue with enemies, with hostile elements, after a war. Therefore, although I am not proposing that we give up the sensitivies we have expressed — the United States has also expressed reservations — I hope that in the final analysis we will pass this test and hold a dialogue. [End recording]

West Bank Arabs React

TA171725 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck]

[Text] Senior sources in the West Bank today sought to clarify that it would be inconceivable for authentic representatives from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip not to participate in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, although some of these representatives might take part in the meetings in an advisory capacity only. The sources assess that three notables will represent the

West Bank, two notables the Gaza Strip, and another two or three representatives of the Palestinians will take part. Do not expect to receive a list comprising acceptable names which have been mentioned so far, the sources told us; most of the names of the notables will come as a surprise.

The nocturnal meeting between Ilyas Frayj, Hikmat al-Masir, and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is by no means proof that the two dignitaries are included in the list of candidates for the delegation. This is because of their close association with the Jordanian side. Nevertheless, the sources consider the fact that the meeting was held as a positive step — a kind of proof that an Israeli-Palestinian meeting can be held. They pointed in particular, to the fact that the prime minister agreed to allow former Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa to leave for Jordan, as Ilyas Frayj told our correspondent Gil Ronen this morning. Incidentally, Al-Shawwa was mentioned as a notable whose participation in the delegation to meet with Richard Murphy is almost assured. Other names which were mentioned were Fayiz Abu Rahmah, from Gaza; and Hilmi Hanun, the mayor of Tulkarm.

In the meantime, King Husayn and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently in Amman, are awaiting the results of Moroccan King Hassan II's attempts to convene an emergency session of the Arab summit conference in his capital at the end of the week; during the meeting the two hope to receive official support from the other Arab countries for their latest and future joint moves. Only if King Hassan's attempts are unsuccessful will the date for the tripartite meeting be set.

W. Bank Residents Disappointed

TA171736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Report by correspondent Arye Gus]

[Text] Why should Yasir 'Arafat lay all his cards on the table as early as the first round of the game? This is the way residents of Judaea and Samaria interpret the fact that no notables from the territories are included in the joint delegation. This, they say, is a shrewd move because it will allow 'Arafat to gain concessions from the United States and Israel in exchange for changes in the list's composition. Despite the assessment of 'Arafat's move, disappointment in the territories is evident. Sa'id Kan'an from Nabulus, whose name was mentioned as one of the candidates, is disappointed.

[Begin Kan'an recording, in English] Well, I am really sad for that, because I always wanted that the West Bank and Gaza, I mean the occupied territories should be represented in any peace negotiations. Anyhow, I hope that they will change their minds in the near future, because the list now which has been presented to the Americans and the Israelis might be accepted by Israel and by the United States. [End recording]

I have always wanted the territories to be represented in a peace agreement, he says. The inhabitants of the territories know Israel and could have an influence on the peace process. However, Kan'an understands 'Arafat's reasons. He has proved to the Syrians in the first place that he does not surrender to the dictates of Jordan, the United States, or Israel.

On the other hand, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' meeting with Ilyas Frayj and Hikmat al-Masri serves Peres' purpose. The prime minister is sending a message in response to the composition of the PLO's list: You prepare your own lists; I am able to hold talks with residents of the territories.

[Begin Kan'an recording, in English] I think the timing of it was very important. It is a message to the Jordanians, to the PLO, to the public opinion in the Arab world, that Israel is not satisfied with the list and that it can negotiate with certain leaders that are living inside the occupied territories. [End recording]

Whatever the case may be, the area is in turmoil. Many people are disappointed. The residents of the territories comfort themselves by saying that at least Hikmat al-Masri, who left today for Jordan less than 12 hours after his meeting with the prime minister, might be carrying a message with him and that is progress.

Gaza's Al-Shawwa 'Saddened'

TA171832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Report by Jerry Cheslow]

[Text] Deep disappointment is the feeling tonight in the territories over the fact that the list includes no Palestinians from the West Bank or Gaza Strip. The disappointment is tempered by the hope that perhaps Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn drew up an opening position, intending to revise it later in return for concessions in the negotiations over the areas. Rashad al-Shawwa, deposed mayor of Gaza, was expected to head the delegates from the territories. Al-Shawwa says that he is relieved on a personal basis, but on a national basis he is deeply saddened.

[Begin Al-Shawwa recording] Although the PLO is officially our legal spokesman, still I feel that the people in the occupied territories, living in the occupied territories, and under the conditions that no one can know except those really living in the occupied territories — I think they should be represented. [End recording]

U.S. To Meet Delegation

TA180437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. Administration sources in Washington have emphasized that despite their disappointment over the list of Palestinian candidates to the joint delegation with Jordan, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will confer with the joint delegation. The sources stressed that the United States is determined to bring about a dialogue between the delegation and U.S. Administration officials. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that these remarks were included in a report relayed to Jerusalem by the political attache at the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

Further on Peres Meeting With West Bank Notables

Peres Briefs Cabinet

TA170951 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0940 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister and Minister Shamir are currently having lunch at Mr Peres' residence. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer says that the purpose of the working luncheon is to discuss Israel's position regarding the moves made by the United States to bring about a meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and U.S. representatives.

Prior to his meeting with the prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir summoned the Herut Movement ministers and told them that the entire Cabinet is opposed to a meeting between the United States and a delegation that includes representatives approved by the PLO. Our political correspondent has learned that in this morning's Cabinet session the prime minister explained that his nocturnal meeting with two notables of the territories had been routine. Minister Ari'el Sharon said it was a shame that the meeting had been dramatized and shrouded in secrecy. Yitzhaq Shamir said he had no objections to the meeting between Shim'on Peres and notables of the territories and noted that the prime minister was entitled to confer with them.

Settlements Council Objects

TA171435 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip announced today that it consideres the meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and notables from the territories as a form of Israeli participation in the PLO's scheme to gain U.S. recognition. The council regards the meeting as having created a direct channel of communication with the PLO, and as an indirect recognition of that organization.

Peres Says Soviets Can Join Talks if Ties Renewed

TA180755 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jul 85 pp 1, 10

[Report by Michael Eylan and Mark Segal]

[Excerpt] Israel would agree to Soviet participation in the Middle East peace process if the Russians agreed to renew diplomatic relations with Israel, according to Prime Minister Peres.

Peres's statement has come amid several still-unclear signals about possible changes in Soviet attitudes towards Israel. These changes have been reflected in a dramatic decrease in the number of anti-Israel and anti-Semitic articles in the Soviet press in recent months.

The prime minister, speaking to a World Jewish Congress delegation on Tuesday, said: "Once the Soviet Union re-establishes diplomatic ties and re-opens its embassy here, there is no reason why the USSR should not have a place in the Middle East peace process."

Israel has long maintained that the Soviets can have no role in Middle East peacemaking because they have no formal relations with Israel, a main partner in the peace process. By phrasing the same Israeli position in a positive manner, Peres could be trying to inject some substance into the repeated Israeli offers to the Soviets to renew relations.

The Soviets have often informally indicated that they regret their decision to sever ties after the 1967 Six Day War. Israel's only ammunition in its quest to renew these relations has been agreement to waive its objection to Soviet participation in the peace process.

Rabin Discusses Political, Military Issues

TA171540 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Israel has not yet received from the United States a list of Palestinian representatives for peace negotiations. As for the prime minister's meeting with two notables from the territories Rabin said that to the best of his knowledge the meeting was routine. According to the minister, the gloomy forecasts which preceded the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon were proven false: About a quarter of the Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' have been returned to Syria since then, and the Shi'ites are preventing anti-Israeli activities. Minister Rabin said this during a tour of the settlement of Efrat, in Gush 'Ezyon, where he was accompanied by our correspondent Gil Ronen:

[Begin recording] [Ronen] Israel has not yet received from the Americans a list of the names of the Palestinian representatives for the future negotiations. This was said today by Defense Minister Rabin who added that to the best of his knowledge the meeting between the prime minister and two notables from the territories yesterday was routine and cannot be linked to any political process. The minister said this at the end of his visit to the settlement of Efrat in Gush 'Ezyon. During the visit he also replied to Efrat residents' questions on a variety of issues.

Regarding the evacuation of Lebanon, the minister said that the gloomy forecasts regarding the Syrian and Shi'ite activity in the wake of the IDF withdrawal have proven false.

[Rabin] About 25 percent of the Syrian forces in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' have already left it and returned to Syria. No Syrian unit moved forward. Amal has publicly proclaimed it will fight within the security zone while refraining from hitting targets in Israel. The security zone exists, and may I add, is a result [pri] of the past argument as to whether there should or should not be a security zone. In the past week three booby-trapped cars exploded. Were it not for the security zone, I would not exclude the possibility that they could have exploded on the international border, near an IDF unit or an Israeli settlement. These three cars blew up on the northern border of the security zone, a large distance from Israel's border, and a large distance from IDF soldiers.

[Ronen] The minister also linked the withdrawal from Lebanon to the issue of security in the territories. According to Rabin, the

evacuation of Lebanon will enable the IDF and the other security forces to dedicate extra efforts and manpower to maintaining security in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

Minister Rabin was pleasantly surprised during his visit to Efrat. The head of the local council and other residents expressed their satisfaction with the security forces' operation in the region, saying that relative quiet prevails in the adjacent Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. The minister told the residents about his special relationship with Gush 'Ezyon since his days in the Palmach and finally reasserted that this area will remain an integral part of Eretz Yisra'el. [End recording]

Rabin Expresses Reservations Over Lavi Project
TA172258 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that if he had to decide today on the Lavi project, he would not recommend it. Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports that the defense establishment has made the continued manufacture of the Lavi conditional on U.S. financing. IDF sources have stressed that financing the production of the Lavi would greatly harm the IDF's ability to equip itself on land and at sea.

Foreign Ministry 'Upbraids' Basyuni's Tabah Remarks
TA180753 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has publicly upbraided Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni over an interview he gave to *THE JERUSALEM POST* this week.

Basyuni was asked to call on an assistant director-general on Tuesday and was told that the interview as published "could be interpreted as deviation from diplomatic propriety."

The Ministry yesterday informed newsmen of its action.

In the interview, Basyuni charged that the recent "beer festival" held at Tabah was akin to an Israeli "provocation" in the ongoing territorial dispute over the beachsite near Elat.

The Ministry spokesman said that particular exception had been taken to Basyuni's "statements at the end of the interview referring to purported positions of the vice prime minister and foreign minister."

At the end of the interview, Basyuni was quoted as saying that while Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir welcomed news of unilateral Egyptian steps to improve relations, he seemed to think that the "cold peace" could remain frozen for another three years without deteriorating.

The Foreign Ministry bridled at Basyuni's open criticism of Shamir's stance on Tabah, which opposes arbitration and insists on conciliation.

Other government quarters in Jerusalem, predictably, found themselves in sympathy with Basyuni's sentiments.

Minister Nisim on Pardoning of Jewish Underground
TA171810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Justice Minister Moshe Nisim has recommended that no official institution, such as the Knesset, the government, or a political organization, make a decision in favor of granting the Jewish underground members collective clemency. In his reply to a motion put forward by Knesset Member Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement, Minister Nisim said that he had recently prevented a minister from getting a resolution adopted by the government on the collective release of those convicted. Yosi Sarid suggested that the Knesset avoid any debate or decision which might affect the pardoning procedure in order to prevent democracy and the law in Israel from being damaged.

Lahd Claims Car Bombs Sent by Syrian Officers
TA172228 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 2110 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Army of southern Lebanon Commander Antoine Lahd believes that Syrian intelligence officers are situated along the border of the security strip in southern Lebanon. Lahd told our correspondent in the north Moti 'Eden that he believes that the three booby-trapped cars which were blown up last week had been sent by the Syrian officers deployed in the security strip and were aimed at attacking and terrorizing the residents in the south.

Further on OAU Ministerial Meeting, Proceedings

EA170908 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The 42d regular session of the OAU Council of Ministers has called for the total isolation of and general sanctions against the racist South African regime because of its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its terrorist activities against neighboring countries, and because of the ugly policy of apartheid it pursues. The meeting proposed that, in cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement and the UN, an international conference be held on (?sanctions) against the racist regime and that it be linked with the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising of June 1976.

The Council of Ministers also called on the UN to convene a special meeting on the serious economic situation in Africa. In a resolution it passed, the OAU Council of Ministers, after assessing the continent's political and economic problems, expressed its belief that unless the racist regime was removed and a majority government installed in its place, there could never be peace, stability, and security in southern Africa.

Five of the fifteen resolutions passed by the council last night dealt with the continent's economic and social problems and the serious drought. In this respect the council agreed on ways to enable the Emergency Relief Assistance Organization, established to combat the problems caused by the drought and famine in Africa, to carry out its activities. The resolution dealt with ways in which the organization can provide loans or (?grants) or both, on the regulations and working methods of the (?13)-member Policy Committee which meets once every 2 years and on regional cooperation. The council expressed its appreciation to all member-countries and others who have contributed to this organization and those who have pledged to do so and called on those countries, member-countries in particular and the world community in general, who have not yet made any contribution to do so on a large scale.

In a resolution it passed on Africa's economic situation, the council called for the convening of a special UN meeting to discuss the subject as soon as possible and called on the chairman of the 21st OAU heads of state and government summit to make the necessary arrangements for the convening of this meeting. The meeting also called on all member-countries to strengthen their (?representation) at all the organizations based in Addis Ababa, Brussels, New York, Geneva, [word indistinct] (?Rome), Paris, Washington, and Nairobi and that the OAU Secretariat provide the necessary organizational, (?personnel), [word indistinct] and logistics support to the African (?team) in these cities.

After making some amendments, the council adopted the measures formulated by the Preparatory Committee for the 21st heads of state and government summit as possible solutions for the continents economic crisis. It also called on this committee to continue its work until the 22d OAU heads of state summit and that the bureau members to be named by the 21st heads of state summit be members of this committee.

The council adopted the proposals and resolutions passed by the eighth OAU Labor Commission meeting and the fourth conference of the OAU Ministers of Social Affairs and called on the organization's secretary general to take the necessary steps to ensure their implementation.

In a resolution passed concerning UNIDO. The council called on the organization to give the necessary focus to the African (?development progress) up to the year 1990.

The council expressed its appreciation to the United Nations General Assembly for appropriating $5 million annually since 1979 for (?UNIDO) and Africa's development progress.

Concerning Namibia's independence, the council strongly condemned the (?establishment) of an interim government in Namibia by the racist regime and called on the world community not to recognize this puppet government as its installment was illegal and unacceptable.

The council strongly condemned the policy of the U.S. Administration concerning the racist regime, as it encouraged the regime to continue with its actions and it reiterated its call to OAU member-countries to implement Africa's plan of action formulated to bring SWAPO's liberation struggle to a successful conclusion. The council reiterated its pledge to provide in a strengthened manner, material and financial support for SWAPO'S struggle and expressed its appreciation and gratefulness to the socialist and Nordic countries and (?groups) who have continued with their humanitarian aid to this organization.

From its opening, the OAU Council of Ministers meeting continued its discussions on major economic and political issues which were prepared by the two committees established by the council at the beginniong of its meeting. Continuing its meeting, the council will look into the measures formulated by the Preparatory Committee, established by the 20th heads of state summit to find solutions to Africa's economic problems. The meeting focuses on the drought problem in Africa, the working method of the emergency assistance organization, ways of finding a solution to Africa's serious foreign debt problem, assistance to drought victims and refugees, and other issues.

Sudanese, Gambian Leaders Arrive

EA171046 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Leaders of African countries have started arriving in Addis Ababa to attend the 21st OAU heads of state and government summit which opens tomorrow. Hence General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the leader of the new Sudanese Transitional Military Council arrived this morning while His Excellency Al-Haji Sir Dawda Jawara, the president of the republic of Gambia arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday evening. On arrival in Addis Ababa the leaders were welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Present at the welcoming ceremony were, Comrade Fischa Desta, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and

secretary, WPE Central Committee Politburo and alternate members, and WPE Central Committee and alternate members.

Mr Amandou Mahtar Mbow, UNESCO director general and Mr Paul Hartling, UNHCR commissioner also arrived in Addis Ababa last night to take part in the OAU summit. On arrival in Addis Ababa last night, Mr Mahtar Kbow was welcomed by Comrade Bilelign Mandefro, WPE Central Committee member and education minister while Comrade Dawit Wolde Giorgis, WPE Central Committee member and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission Commissioner welcomed Mr Hartling.

Mugabe, Others Arrive

EA172105 Dakar PANA in English 1525 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 July (PANA): African heads of state and government continue to arrive in Addis Ababa to participate in the 21st summit of the OAU which opens in the Ethiopian capital tomorrow.

Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Mohamed Abdelaziz of the Saharan Democratic Republic, Seyni Kountche of Niger and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe were given a warm welcome when they arrived at Bole International Airport this afternoon.

The heads of state of Liberia, (?Botswana), Egypt and Burkina Faso are expected in the Ethiopian Capital early this evening, bringing to 14 out of 23 the number of heads of state and government who are already in Addis Ababa or have confirmed their participation in the 21st summit.

Mubarak Arrives for Summit

EA172242 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 JUL 85

[Summary] Heads of OAU member-states continue to arrive in Addis Ababa to attend the 21st OAU heads of state and government meeting opening tomorrow.

Those who have arrived are Dr Quett Masire, president of Botswana, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the president of Mali, General Moussa Traore, and President of Benin Mathieu Kerekou.

In addition, delegations from Ghana, Mauritania, and Libya arrived in Addis Ababa today.

Mubarak Meets Siwar al-Dhahab

NC172055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1938 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Jul (MENA) — Following his arrival in Addis Ababa, President Husni Mubarak began his meetings with African leaders tonight. They held discussions and consultations on the various African issues and on the means of consolidating relations between Egypt and their countries.

The president met with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf at his residence. Following the meeting, President Mubarak said that his meeting with the Senegalese president dealt with African relations as well as bilateral relations.

President Mubarak also received General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan.

Following the meeting, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that his talks with President Mubarak came within the framework of the relations between Egypt and Sudan and dealt with topics of common interest.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab added: There was complete agreement between us on all the issues discussed. He described the Egyptian-Sudanese relationship as eternal. This relationship, he said, binds the peoples of our countries and cannot be affected by disagreements between the rulers.

The Egyptian and Sudanese leaders are scheduled to hold another meeting tomorrow, Thursday.

President Mubarak will continue his meetings with African leaders in connection with the OAU summit tomorrow, Thursday. The president will meet with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at 1000. He will then meet with Tanzanian President Julious Nyerere, and later with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

It was learned that a number of Africa's leaders expressed their desire to meet with President Mubarak. The dates for these meetings are currently being set.

Israeli Ties Discouraged

AB171108 Dakar PANA in English 0945 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 July (PANA) — The OAU Council of Ministers at its 42nd ordinary session has appealed to member-states not to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

Zaire and Liberia are the only African states which have re-established diplomatic relations with the Jewish state since 1973 when Africa en masse broke off diplomatic relations with Israel following the Arab-Israeli war.

OAU Assistant Secretary General Mohamed Allaouane told a press conference in Addis Ababa yesterday the Council of Ministers reiterated its unwavering support for Palestinian rights to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

Economic Recommendations

AB171120 Dakar PANA in English 0930 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 July (PANA) — The OAU Steering Committee on the economic crisis for the 21st assembly of heads of state and government has completed its list of recommendations for final approval by African leaders. The committee,

noting that the Lagos plan of action has not been pursued with enough vigour, recommends that appropriate monitoring, and implementation machinery be put in place urgently.

The committee reported that in agriculture, Africa could not achieve the projected growth rate of 4 per cent per year. Instead it managed a paultry 1.7 per cent per annum against a population growth rate of 2.8 per cent per annum.

The committee warned that a lasting solution to the problems facing Africa depends on the structural transformation of African economies with emphasis on the development of the required human skills and a minimum industrial base.

On immediate measures to combat food emergencies the committee recommends, at the continental level, a special emergency fund for drought and famine. The Policy Committee of the fund should periodically identify food surplus regions to supply food aid when needed.

Secondly, periodic reviews of crop conditions in individual countries and sub-regions, including weather data, data on price structures and trends as well as market conditions are needed.

For Africa to get out of its agricultural rut, the committee is asking that agricultural investment aim at 20-25 per cent of total public investment from the government. At national level it calls for incentives for farmers, strengthening institutions and infrastructures and better utility of water resources.

Control of desertification has become urgent with the desert advancing south at the rate of 8 to 10 km a year. 36 African countries are facing serious food deficits and 24 countries are affected by desertification. At the national level the action recommended calls for tree planting, conservation, and the protection and diversification of vegetation cover.

At the sub-regional, regional and international levels novel proposals include the setting up of a network to coordinate activities on sand dunes, reforestation, research and training in desertification and drought control.

The committee recommends that Africa hasten efforts at establishing a north African green belt and similar ones around cities of the Sahel. Important among the recommendations is the implementation of an international hydrological map of Africa to locate subterranean water resources.

Africa's foreign debt, according to the World Bank, at the end of 1984 was estimated at 158 billion U.S. dollars. It is expected to exceed 170 billion dollars at the end of this year. As if to fuel the crisis, debt service payments are projected at 20.4 billion dollars.

The committee report recognises that in order to restore economic growth and meet debt-service obligations, African countries need longer grace and repayment periods and increased concessional resource flows. Thus specific measures are needed at all levels in short, medium and long term.

One short-term measure at the national level calls for mobilisation of domestic resources, particularly domestic savings so that external sources are needed only as supplementary inputs.

Another recommendation is that African countries control external borrowing practices of transnational commercial banks, discount houses, insurance companies and local commercial banks. This move is designed to halt the decapitalisation of Africa by traditional corporations.

It is proposed that sub-regional payments and clearing arrangements be strengthened in order to promote inter-African trade. This, it is expected, will reduce the need for foreign exchange and thus external borrowing.

Internationally, an important recommendation is for African states to press for an international conference with their creditors.

The 21st OAU summit of heads of state and government is requested to contact the necessary multilateral institutions and major creditors to convene the conference.

'Objections' Made

EA171725 Dakar PANA in French 1345 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Jul, (PANA) — The 42d ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, which ended its discussions on Tuesday, will meet again in a special session at 1800 today, following last minute objections to the project [words indistinct] Addis Ababa declaration on Africa's economic situation.

The council, nevertheless, ended its working sessions on essential points, and it was only the drafting of the Addis Ababa declaration which brought about objections. It is said that the draft document is to be submitted for the approval of the heads of state and government, whose working sessions open in the Ethiopian capital on Thursday. The objections to the draft document made the council prolong its mandate to ensure that the draft documents resume, is in conformity with the original one prepared by the committee charged with economic questions.

Announcing the objections made to the draft declaration, the committee's president, Ben Mpala of Tanzania, pointed out that the resume was not doing justice to the original document. In fact, the session which was duly prolonged, stumbled over the drafting and the presentation of the resume in English from the original document.

Considering the circumstances, the president of the Council, Zambian Foreign affairs Minister Lameck Goma [words indistinct] (?Prof) Goma is also expected to make a statement marking the official closing of the 42d ministerial council session.

UN Womens Conference Continues in Nairobi

EA171835 Nairobi KNA in English 1330 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, July 17 (KNA) — Women parliamentarians from various countries today called on the United Nations conference

on women currently going on in Nairobi to seek for an urgent halt to the technological escalation of the conventional and nuclear arms race. The women parliamentarians told a press conference in parliament building that continued competition in the manufacture of arms would only contribute to suffering of mankind.

The parliamentarians proposed for an immediate moratorium on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons by both the Soviet Union and the United States.

Led by Maj Britt Theorin of New Zealand, the convenor of the group, the MP for Karachuonyo Mrs Phoebe Asiyo of Kenya, Ms Valeltina Tereshkova of the Soviet Union and Ann Hercus of Sweden, the MPs proposed that the superpowers should intensify negotiations aiming at formal agreement beginning with the comprehensive test ban treaty. They further called for the absolute prevention of the arms race in space saying that the actions would constitute the foundation of agreements on sharp reduction of weapons.

The parliamentarians however explained that the concept of peace did not only mean the absence of war, violence and hostility at international and national levels, but also social justice and equality for all nations and peoples. They regretted that lack of progress towards disarmament has meant the continuous and persistent drain on world resources, making the obtainment for money for the long term solution of social and economic problems, including starvation, impossible.

The parliamentarians however pointed out that women in the past had not been fully involved in major decisionmaking concerning war and peace, military budgets and structures, disarmament negotiations and resolution of conflicts.

Soviet Delegate Condemns RSA

EA172139 Nairobi KNA in English 1510 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, July 17: The leader of the Soviet Union delegation to the Nairobi conference on UN Women Decade, V.V. Tereshkova today condemned the Pretoria regime for depriving black South Africans of their basic rights in their own country and for its illegal occupation of Namibia.

Mrs Tereshkova said that apartheid system had destablished neighboring independent African nations and quoted United Nations statistics which showed that black children death ratio was 10:5 that of white children.

She said that the plan by the Pretoria regime of nuclear armament was a major concern to the international community.

Similarly, the Soviet Union denounced the illegal occupation of Arab territories by the Israelis.

ALGERIA

Morocco Accused of 'Undermining' African Unity

LD171021 Algiers APS in Arabic 0820 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 17 July (APS) — On the eve of the 21st OAU Summit Conference and as though by accident, the Moroccan authorities have embarked on an attempt to undermine the favorable atmosphere sought by the majority of African countries that adhere to the principles of African unity. At a time when African leaders who are anxious to consolidate the OAU's role are concentrating on finding the ways and means for spreading peace and economic progress throughout the continent, Morocco unashamedly did not hesitate to resort to acts of fabrication and slander to disrepute Algeria and to detract from its position as a respected state among world nations.

The latest thing that Morocco's inventive mind has come up with is no more serious than its other overt lies about Algeria. The Moroccan interior minister has made a statement claiming that two Moroccan citizens were arrested for carrying arms and ammunition, and that they were trained in Algeria for committing acts of sabotage in Morocco.

This fabrication not only exposes the extent of the grudge the Moroccan authorities have but also shows the extent to which they are prepared to go in order to camouflage and cover up the political and social trouble that has been affecting the daily lives of the fraternal Moroccan peoples; this is particularly since the expansionist adventure they embarked upon for which the people are paying in blood and means of subsistance.

Morocco constantly has resorted to distorting and rigging facts for the benefit of the Moroccan people by embroiling Algeria in purely Moroccan events. All the fabrications invented now and in the past, however, will not succeed in deceiving anyone, including the Moroccan people themselves. The people are aware that Algeria is renowned for its firm policy of good-neighborly relations and noninterference in the affairs of others, and above all for its adherance to the noble principles and ideals of peace and harmony; it is also renowned for helping Morocco on more than one occasion during events which could have harmed the interests of the fraternal Moroccan people.

It suffices to show the extent to which Algeria cares about safeguarding the region's stability and dignity, to refer to the rational attitude Algeria took when it was exposed to acts of aggression in which Morocco's direct involvement was beyond any doubts. Everyone knows that our country, which devotes all its efforts for fruitful and sound cooperation, denounces mean intrigues and policies of plotting against others, which unfortunately continue to impede the peoples' aspiration to advancement and emancipation.

The choice of this particular time in leveling such new charges against Algeria clearly proves the Moroccan leaders' hatred and scorn for the African organization and its efforts for peace and harmony. Whenever the OAU holds a meeting, Morocco resorts to the fabrication of lies in order to occupy the African leaders and prevent them from attending to the vital African issues: the liquidation of colonialism and economic development. The fabrications Morocco attributes to Algeria today are intended to give the impression that there is a conflict between Algeria and Morocco despite the world community's conviction that the only thing disturbing the region is the question of the colonization of the Western Sahara; this is an issue of dispute between the two fraternal peoples — the Moroccan and Saharan peoples — and which stems from the expansionist policy Morocco pursues at the expense of the Saharan people who are struggling for their self-determination.

The new fabrication will not deceive the international community, which is fully aware of the firm principles of the Algerian revolution, nor will it deceive the fraternal Moroccan people who, by virtue of common history and ancient bonds, have come to realize the sincerity and ability of the Algerian people.

Consequently, it also realized Algeria's faith in the common destiny of the area's peoples; its determination to devote all its abilities to building the national economy in response to its peoples' aspirations; and its clear and logical course for the realization of the unity objectives for the good of the Maghreb, Arab, and African peoples. These are all factors that prompt Algeria to denounce the acts Morocco is trying to attribute to it today.

Although these allegations are baseless, they nevertheless are serious and demand the Algerian people to be alert for all eventualities in the region.

LIBYA

'Revolutionary Forces' Storm Two Warehouses

LD171705 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Revolutionary forces in the municipality of Darnah this morning stormed an automobile spare parts warehouse belonging to the [name indistinct] public automobile company, located in the Al-Qubbah region. The warehouse contents were piled in the open without protection from the elements; this is at a time during which citizens cannot obtain them.

Also this morning, revolutionary forces stormed a chemical and perfumes warehouse in the city of Al-Bayda, where quantities of these materials were found piled in the warehouses at a time when citizens cannot obtain them.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Darnah People's Committee

LD171713 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Within the framework of his guiding and inspiring role in implementing the resolutions of the basic people's congresses, the brother leader of the revolution this afternoon met with the People's Committee of the municipality of Darnah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From SWAPO Leader

LD171438 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1220 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jul (JANA) — The brother commander of the revolution has received a cable from the leader of South-West African Peoples Organization Sam Nujoma. The following is the text of the cable:

Permit me on behalf of SWAPO and the struggle of the people of Namibia to salute you and the heroic Libyan people.

I have been asked by the SWAPO Central Committee to convey to you the greetings and gratitude of SWAPO for your firm support for the struggle of our people against the imperialists and their treacherous occupation of Namibia.

Brother commander, the racist regime is still occupying our land despite the UN resolutions, particularly Resolution No 435 for 1978. In this regard, we must mention Reagan's measures in this regard. South Africa still insists on the departure of the international Cuban forces from Angola before any progress is made in Namibia.

As I write to you, the United States and some Western countries have gone even further to encourage the racist regime to set up a so-called provisional government in Namibia, headed by the puppet leader of the so-called multiparties. Furthermore, the constitution of the provisional government was drawn up by the racist regime and the Western governments, particularly the West German Government.

Brother commander, once more, I wish to affirm that SWAPO will not accept any agreement pertaining to the independence of Namibia outside the framework of UN Resolution No 435. Our people will fight against every maneuver which aims to prevent them from attaining true independence. Furthermore, SWAPO will continue to cooperate with the progressive countries and particularly the Government of People's Angola despite the treacherous aggression of the apartheid government.

Jabir, Rajab, Al-Shakshuki Visit Eastern Europe

For coverage of the visit to Romania by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, including his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu and other officials, see the Romania section of the 18 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

For reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia by Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, general sectetary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, including his talks with Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc, see the Yugoslavia section of the 18 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

For coverage of the visit to Yugoslavia by Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of planning of the General People's Committee, for economic talks and his meeting with Zivirad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, see the Yugoslavia section of the 18 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Moves To Normalize Iraq-Libyan Relations

GF161530 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 15 Jul 85 pp 1, 21

[Ramzi Sufiya dispatch from Rabat]

[Text] Following the severance of diplomatic relations between Iraq and Libya, the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, contacted President Saddam Husayn and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, trying to reconcile them and to eliminate the conflicts between the two fraternal countries. He proposed that both parties attend an emergency Arab summit in order to settle all problems between the two presidents. The Iraqi president stipulated that in order to attend the summit, Libya should explain its stand toward the Iraq-Iran war, especially after the outcry stirred by the strategic agreement between Libya and Iran.

Following the strategic agreement, the Moroccan monarch sent his close adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira to Libya where he met with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and delivered a lengthy message to him from the Moroccan monarch. In his message the Moroccan monarch sought clarification of any misunderstanding resulting from the announcement of the Libyan-Iranian strategic agreement because Iraq is a member of the Arab League and supported by all the Arab countries except Syria.

A Libyan statement was immediately issued explaining the agreement between Libya and Iran. After that, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz visited Morocco and met with the Moroccan monarch. Consequently the vehemence of the conflicts between Iraq and Libya calmed down due to the diplomacy and the wisdom of the Moroccan monarch.

High-level diplomatic sources affirmed to *AL-SIYASAH* that the Moroccan monarch is insisting on the convening of the emergency Arab summit even in absence of Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, the PDRY, and Libya. Hassan II wants to be frank and clear with all the Arab leaders. Every Arab leader must explain his differences with others. Those who signed the articles of the Arab League must adhere to it or withdraw from it.

Casablanca is now preparing to host the Arab summit 29 July as fixed by Chadli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, a date which has been approved by King Hassan II, current chairman of the emergency Arab summit.

Commentary Examines 'Plot' Hatched in Algeria

LD171329 Rabat MAP in English 1235 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, July 17 (MAP) — Following the news conference held Tuesday by the Minister of the Interior Mr. Driss Basri during which he unveiled the plot that was being hatched against Morocco from the Algerian territory by armed Moroccan groups financed and trained by the Algerian military services, the

Moroccan state-owned television made Tuesday the following commentary:

"The declaration of the minister of the interior on the subversive operation that was being prepared against Morocco, its peace and its security and aiming at sowing chaos and terrorism in the Maghreb Arab region, is a proof of the irresponsible policy pursued by our Algerians neighbors and is also an evidence of the clear and determined posture adopted by Morocco in its international relations, a posture based on the respect, solidarity and cooperation for the benefit of the human society and its progress on the regional, continental and international levels.

"Even though Moroccan-Algerian relations were cooled down since the escalation of Algeria's engineered artificial tension in the north west African region in view of the liberation by Morocco of its Saharan provinces and their return to the mother land in line with the international, national and historical norms, everybody testifies to the fact that during the past ten years, Morocco, whose people and land were subjected to aggressions carried out by the Algerian-backed mercenaries, remained attached to its principles and its stances and faithful to its historical responsibility, enduring the injustice of its neighbors, making huge sacrifices so that peace prevail. Morocco which has sided with Algeria and other African and Third World countries during their struggle for independence, is the same Morocco that faced, with belief and confidence, the plots that were and still are being hatched against the fate of these very peoples and which aim at sowing discordance and destabilization.

"Morocco, which has always advocated peace, solidarity and cooperation, sees in the maneuvers of Algeria a danger threatening the whole region and holds this country responsible for the escalation of tension in this region at a moment when the whole world is facing terrorism.

It is to be recalled that on the night of July 10 to 11 Moroccan security forces had arrested two Moroccan nationals in possession of arms of different types. These nationals were member of a group officered by the Algerian military services and assigned to carry out acts of terrorism and sabotage in Morocco. They were arrested while crossing the Algerian-Moroccan border. The Government of Morocco decided to refer the matter to justice.

Meanwhile, the official spokesman for the Algerian Government denied this Wednesday what he called "allegations and baseless information".

Progress on Call for Arab Emergency Summit Reviewed

LD171314 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, July 17, (MAP) — M. Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to the Moroccan sovereign arrived Tuesday in Algiers where he was received by the Algerian premier, M. Abdelhamid Brahimi.

On this occasion, the royal emissary handed the Algerian premier a message from King Hassan II to the Algerian president on the holding of an Arab emergency summit.

On the same day, M. Ahmed Osman, speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives arrived in Amman where he conferred with the Jordanian premier, M. Zayd al-Rifa'i, on the situation in the Arab region and the holding of an Arab emergency summit at the request of Morocco to tackle the Palestinian question.

Jordan will participate in an oncoming Arab emergency summit at the request of Morocco to tackle the Palestinian question.

Jordan will participate in an oncoming Arab emergency summit proposed by King Hassan II of Morocco, official sources announced here Wednesday.

M. Amhed Osman speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives who has conferred here Tuesday with the Jordanian premier, M. Zayd al-Rifa'i, was informed of the decision of the Jordanian Government.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Leaves for Addis Ababa 17 Jul

JN171054 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 17 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council TMC, Gen. 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, left here today morning for Addis Ababa at the head of a Sudanese delegation to participate in the African summit meetings, which are scheduled to start Thursday morning in the Ethiopian capital.

Siwar al-Dhahab was seen off at Khartoum airport by TMC Deputy Chairman, Gen Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, Prime minister, al-Jazuli Daf'allah, a number of TMC members, top government officials, People's Armed Forces officers and the Ethiopian charge d'affaires.

The delegation was made up of TMC member, Brig. Faris 'Abdallah Husni, TMC press advisor, Bashir Muhmmad Sa'id besides Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, who is already there.

Siwar al-Dhahab is expected to hold bilateral talks with some heads of African delegations.

To Meet Mubarak

NC161553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, said that the existence of Egyptian-Sudanese relations is indisputable and need not be discussed or doubted. He added that he will meet with President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa during the upcoming OAU summit conference.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab made this statement after receiving Egypt's ambassador to Sudan, Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah, today. The ambassador said that during the meeting they reviewed all issues pertaining to bilateral relations. He added

that he had briefed the Transitional Military Council chairman on Egypt's stand pertaining to agreements between the two countries, such as those on integration, joint defense, and the Nile River. These agreements are based on common interests and effective participation aimed at achieving both peoples' national and pan-Arabic goals.

Daf'allah Views Egyptian Relations, Constitution

JN171047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum July 17 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah said the Council of Ministers request to the Egyptian Government concerning extradition of Ja'far Numayri had been delivered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take the necessary measures.

Interviewed by SUNA Tuesday Daf'allah said the Council of Ministers is due to reconsider integration between Sudan and Egypt to make it more effective.

There are aspects of extravagancy in the process of integration because concern was given to the shape rather than the essence, Daf'allah said.

Regarding the constitution blueprint Daf'allah said the Cabinet had agreed on the constitution of 1956, amendment for 1964 as the basis for the transitional period constitution which he said would be submitted to the Transitional Military Council for consideration.

Daf'allah described as unfounded a report carried by the *SAUDI GAZETTE* quoting him as saying TMC is paving the way for ruling the country militarily.

The prime minister said those who accused the government of foiling to carry out its tasks were unrealistic taking into consideration the two months old government.

Cabinet Discusses NUP Bill, UN, Kudufan Security

JN171832 Khartoum SUNA in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 17 (SUNA) — In its regular meeting held today, the Cabinet decided to authorize the Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah to represent Sudan in the U.N. economic and social councils meetings scheduled to be held in Geneva July 22-23.

The prime minister's authorization came with the purpose of intensifying official exertion for polarizing the international aid and for effectively reflecting Sudan's needs on both the long and short-terms.

The Cabinet also discussed the bill presented by the National Unionist Party [NUP] on organizing political parties and confirmed the efforts exerted by the ministerial committee intrusted to survey the viewpoints of the political powers on the elections bill.

During the meeting the Cabinet got acquainted with the security situation in southern Kurdufan during the past period, taking in this regard more security measures to provide the required protection for citizens and their properties.

The Cabinet also got acquainted with the progress of work and plans of the committee intrusted to specify the priorities of cargo and transporation fares.

Reaction to Bank Employees' Strike Noted

JN170805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jul (SUNA) — 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning, has announced that the 3-day strike declared by the Bank Employees Association is illegal. He called on all bank employees to go back to work immediately. He said that in addition to the Bank of Sudan, there are 10 commercial banks that are currently working normally.

Mahdi al-Faki, the Bank of Sudan deputy governor, issued a statement here today explaining that the strike had not affected business at the Bank of Sudan. He said that employees are working normally in all departments.

The general association of the employees of the Bank of [name indistinct] denounced the strike action saying that the strike comes amid critical circumstances in which the country is facing a famine that is killing its people. The association affirmed that work at the bank is proceeding normally and that very few employees have abided by the strike decision.

The Bank Employees Association issued a statement condemning what it described as the national [al-watani] way of suppressing the Bank Employees Association's marches and called for a just investigation to prevent such acts.

The Association of Khartoum University Professors condemned the police confrontation of the bank employees' demonstration. It said the action by the police brings to mind the oppressive practices of the dictatorial May regime. The association's statement described the obstruction of the demonstration as provocative and an indirect call on the employees to negotiate for their causes; this causes us to be suspicious because the association had a vanguard role in the upheaval.

In another development, Hasan Muhammad 'Ali, secretary of the Bank Employees Association, pointed out that the statement issued by some sides in the Bank of Sudan represents the opinion of a minority, which he said had failed in previous association elections. He added that those involved are affiliated to the bank's current administration.

The secretary of the association pointed out that the strike was total except for the Islamic Faysal Bank, Habib Bank, and City Bank, which are not members of the association, and a minority of the Bank of Sudan. He said that work at the central bank is almost at a standstill due to the shortage of specialized workers and clients without whom transactions cannot be completed. Answering a question by SUNA, he said that the economic and financial harm caused by the strike is a serious matter and

paralyzes various sections of the country's economy such as clearance and the availability of credit facilities.

The Bank Employees Association secretary said that the 3-day strike is a response to the police action. He said that, in its meeting yesterday, the National Alliance supported the association's stand. He added that the association is in the process of suing a police lieutenant colonel whom it said attacked the association's leaders and personally beat them.

On the implementation of the strike in the regions, he said that reports received by the association give the impression that the strike is total. He said it was difficult to know the situation in southern region due to communication difficulties.

50,000 Tons of Saudi Oil Arrive at Port Sudan

JN171906 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 17 (SUNA) — A tanker carrying 50,000 tons of crude oil as the fifth batch of oil crude donated by Saudi Arabia to Sudan which amounts to 300,000 tons recently arrived at Port Sudan. In a statement to SUNA, public Petroleum Corporation Director General Mubarak 'Umar Adam said that the quantities arrived to Port Sudan and the quantities stored meet the country's demand for petroleum till the end of current July. Adam went on saying that the sixth consignment of Saudi aid to Sudan secures the country's demand for petroleum till the middle of next August, indicating that the corporation is exerting continous efforts to guarantee the country's demand for petroleum and to avoid sufferings on oil supplies.

'Foreign Network' Revealed in Falasha Investigation

EA172314 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The committee of investigation into the Falasha issue has revealed the existence of a foreign network that was operating in transporting the Falasha Jews from Port Sudan and that members of this network fled by means of foreign warplanes that carried them from isolated areas near Muhammad Qawl on the Red Sea in the wake of the success of the popular uprising. A responsible source in the committee stated that during its visit to Port Sudan, the committee inspected (Karsago) area, near Erkowit, and (Arus) village, north of Port Sudan, and a number of areas from where the Falashas were transported. The committee obtained important documents that confirmed that operations for the transportation of the Falashas had begun before 1981.

TMC-Cabinet Dispute Over OAU Delegate Noted

EA171832 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] A special correspondent for Radio SPLA in Khartoum disclosed to us that a serious dispute had started a few days ago between General Siwar al-Dhahab and Premier Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah over the representation of Sudan at the OAU summit preparatory meeting of the foreign ministers.

According to the special correspondent, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab wanted a member of his ruling Military Council to head Sudan's delegation to this meeting, whereas Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah insisted that the foreign minister, Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, was the appropriate person to lead the Sudanese delgation to Addis Ababa, where the meeting was scheduled to be held. It is worth mentioning that the disagreement was finally resolved in favor of the prime minister, and the foreign minister actually attended the meeting. Commenting on the dispute, the correspondent added that it came in the series of frequent differences over many issues and which characterize the relationship between the ruling TMC [Transitional Military Council] and the Council of Ministers.

SPLA Radio Notes 13 Killed in 'Recent' Fighting

EA171818 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Radio SPLA has received details of the recent attack and seizure of (Wod Wil) in Bahr el Ghazal administrative area by SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces in an operation led by Rhino Battalion Commander Lieutenant Colonel Martin Makur Aleo himself. According to our correspondent, who supplied the details, 13 enemy soldiers, among them Sergeant Atul Bakhit and Corporal Gabriel Gama, were killed. In addition, 14 enemy soldiers were injured. The correspondent adds that an 82mm mortar and a 42mm heavy machinegun were destroyed, and an assortment of rifles in good condition seized.

In a related development, the correspondent has informed Radio SPLA that the government soldiers, who were part of the convoy in which a Magirus truck was blown up by landmine killing 12 soldiers on board, subsequently came back to the site of the incident and opened up random fire on civilians, killing a number of them. Following that, they returned to (Wod Wil), where they killed Aguar Deng, the court president, and his interpreter, Deng Adur, besides wounding a crippled woman, and a 6-month-old baby. It is to be recalled that the truck which was blown up by a landmine was part of a military convoy traveling between Aweil and (Wod Wil) in the northern part of Bahr el Ghazal administrative area.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Meets King Hassan's Envoy

LD171902 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The envoys of His Majesty King Hassan II are continuing their missions to the leaders of the Arab states over the extraordinary Arab summit. Thus, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received today his majesty's advisor and special envoy Ahmed Reda Guedira, in the presence of Tunisian Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, and his majesty's ambassador to Tunisia. Following the meeting, Guedira said that he had delivered a message from his brother His Majesty King Hassan IIto President Habib Bourguiba concerning the call by Morocco for the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit.

His Majesty's special envoy said: Sensing his duty in such a case and in appreciation of the circumstances the Arab nation is undergoing, the supreme combatant's reply was complete acceptance. The envoy added that the talks also dealt with the ties between Tunisia and Morocco. Earlier today in Munastir, his majesty's special envoy met Tunisian Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Mohamed Mzali in the presence of Tunisian Foreign Minister Essebsi, Minister of Cultural Affairs Bechir Ben Slama, and Mohamed Tazi, his majesty's ambassador to Tunisia.

CHAD

Niger, Mali Leaders Stop Over, Meet With Habre

AB172250 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, which has been Africa's capital since 1963, will as of tomorrow, 18 July 1985, regain its leadership role. Similarly, the heads of state of the continent will meet tomorrow in the great hall of the African capital to discuss Africa's problems.

This morning, Chad had the honor to welcome two of them. They are Colonel [title as heard] Seyni Kountche of Niger whose aircraft landed at Ndjamena International Airport at 0935. Comrade Hissein Habre, the Chadian head of state, was at the airport himself to welcome his Niger counterpart. After the formalities, including the embraces, the presentation of [words indistinct] and the playing of the Niger and Chadian national anthemns, the two heads of state discussed issues relating to bilateral cooperation between Niamey and Ndjamena as well as international relations. After expressing the identity of views between the two peace- and justice-loving countries, they expressed their willingness to safeguard the international principles governing the organizations to which they belong: the United Nations and the OAU. Chad and Niger support the liberation struggles of oppressed people to free their occupied territories. Niger supports the head of state, El Hadj Hissein Habre, and condemns the Libyan aggression against our country. The Niger head of state also condemned the aggression perpetrated against our sovereignty.

Besides political issues, Chad and Niger are concerned witha natural phenomenon — the drought — as both countries are members of the permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel.

After their talks, which lasted 30 minutes, and after answering questions put to him by our reporter, Niger President Seyni Kountche left for Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

After the departure of the Niger president, Chad again received another guest this morning in the person of Colonel [title as heard] Moussa Traore of Mali who arrived in our capital at 1140. The welcome accorded him was equally warm in the traditional Chadian way. The founding chairman of the National Union for Independence and Revolution and the founding chairman of the Malian People's Democratic Union also held private talks. In their discussions, the two heads of state agreed on the fundamental principles governing the OAU summit. It is worth noting that the Malian head of state is one of the African dignitaries who have followed the Chadian issue closely as he was a member of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya problem. President Hissein Habre and his Malian counterpart also touched on the Libyan occupation of Chad during their discussions this morning.

GABON

Senegalese President Departs for Addis Ababa

AB161428 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpt] President Diouf left Libreville this morning for Addis Ababa. The visit to the Gabonese capital was devoted to discussions on bilateral cooperation and the OAU summit. Even though it was a private visit, President Bongo turned this visit into a working one.

ZAIRE

Angola's Cabinda Commissioner Visits Bas-Zaire

AB171614 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0805 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Muanda, 17 Jul (AZAP) — A 26-member strong Angolan delegation from Cabinda Province, led by Georges Barros Tchimpuati, member of the MPLA Workers Party Central Committee, president of the Provincial People's Assembly, and provincial commissioner, paid a working visit to Muanda in the Bas-Zaire region 12-14 July at the invitation of Citizen Makolo Jibilay, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the region.

The visit was aimed at giving concrete expression to the common will expressed several times by the heads of state of Angola and Zaire, Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire, and was marked by fruitful talks on improving their relations of good-neighborliness and brotherhood between the peoples of the borders of the two countries.

These talks, which took place in an atmosphere of frankness, friendship, and mutual understanding, ended in fruitful results, according to a press communique published at the end of the deliberations. After exchanging information, the two parties noted that there was an identity of views on the topics discussed and reaffirmed their commitment to continue work to improve the agreements on immigration in order to guarantee security and free movement of persons and goods at officially recognized border posts, the communique adds.

Furthermore, the two parties agreed to increase contacts at all levels of the border administration in the Cabinda and Bas-Zaire Provinces and to establish semiannual meetings between the highest authorities of these two political and administrative entities.

Earlier, the Angolan side from Cabinda Province expressed gratitude to the Zairian delegation for the warm reception accorded them during their stay in Muanda. Finally, the Angolan delegation extended an invitation to Citizen Makolo Jibilay, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of Bas-Zaire, to pay an official visit to Cabinda at a date to be fixed later.

BENIN

President Kerekou Leaves for OAU Summit

AB171623 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The 21st OAU summit begins tomorrow, Thursday, in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa where our country, the People's Republic of Benin, will be represented at the highest level. President Mathieu Kerekou is personally leading the party and state delegation. This delegation left Cotonou this morning for the Ethiopian capital.

In an interview with the national press before his departure, President Mathieu Kerekou made a detailed analysis of the present socioeconomic realities of Africa, realities which, he said, are visible through the multifaceted economic difficulties affecting the harmonious development of our continent, Africa.

[Begin recording] We cannot fail to stress forcibly that the analysis and suggestions which we have just made publicly to the militants of the Beninese revolution really take into account the recent developments of the serious and prolonged worldwide economic crisis and fit perfectly into the framework of the sustained efforts which, in our opinion, are increasingly imperative for all the member states of the OAU which must work out and consistently implement new, dynamic, and effective actions to finally overcome the current extremely difficult economic situation which requires of the international community the establishment of a new, fairer, and more humane world economic order.

Finally, we wish once again to appeal for the general and permanent mobilization of our entire hard-working and militant people and for greater reinforcement of their vigilance and their revolutionary readiness through the correct and unfailing accomplishment of the daily tasks of production, national construction, and defense of the fatherland and of the gains of the democratic and popular Beninese revolution, which is the only guarantee for gradually reducing and victoriously overcoming the evil effects of the deep-seated and prolonged worldwide economic crisis and ensuring the pursuance and upward development of our great national liberation movement of 26 October 1972. It is therefore with militant conviction and assurance that we are leading the delegation of our revolutionary party and state today, 17 July 1985, to Addis Ababa, capital of Socialist Ethiopia, in order to participate actively in the 21st summit of our continental organization, the OAU. Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues! [End recording]

GHANA

4 June Movement Urges Scranage, Susudzi Release

AB171904 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The June 4 Movement has reacted to the exposure of CIA activities in Ghana. In a statement, the movement asked the United States authorities to release immediately Miss Sharon Scranage an Afro-American, and Mr Michael Susudzi, who are being tried for allegedly giving information about CIA activities to the Ghana Government.

June 4 Movement calls on the United States not to meddle in the internal affairs of Ghana. The statement calls on the progressive organs and revolutionary cadres to be on guard. It calls on them to watch out for suspicious individuals especially those at the helm of affairs who have sold their nation and conscience and report them to the security agency.

Lawyer's, Navy Commander's Assests Frozen

AB170820 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The assets and bank accounts of Mr Samuel Okudzeto [prominent Accra lawyer] and Commodore J. D. Oppong have been frozen with immediate effect.

An official statement in Accra yesterday also said movement across the Batume junction border post in the upper region is now restricted to pedestrians only. The Batume-Kpotoi and Batume-Ziape roads are therefore closed to vehicles.

LIBERIA

Doe Trip to Summit Canceled Due to Plane Delay

AB171808 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, will not attend the 21st summit of the Organization of African Unity scheduled to open tomorrow, Thursday, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. CIC Doe, at the head of an 11-man delegation, was scheduled to depart Liberia this morning for the Ethiopian capital but canceled his trip due to delay in the arrival of the special chartered flight.

LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] quotes Press Secretary Patrick Kugmeh as saying the special flight was scheduled to arrive at Roberts International Airport at 0100 and take off for Addis Ababa at 0300, but becuase of technical problems developed en route to Liberia, the flight arrived at 0640. Mr Kugmeh further explained that due to the expected attendance of several heads of state and government to the summit, Dr Doe was expected to arrive in the Ethiopian capital at 1300 local time, and had Dr Doe and party (?pursued) the trip in spite of the delay, they would have arrived in Addis Ababa late Wednesday night which is against presidential protocol.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman, who is in Addis Ababa, has been designated by Head of State Doe to lead the Liberian delegation which is already in Ethiopia. Other members of the delegation are His Excellency Nathaniel Eastman, ambassador of the Republic of Liberia to the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia; Mrs Amelia Ward, deputy minister of planning for economic affairs; and Mr William Bull, assistant minister of foreign affairs for Afro-Asian affairs.

MALI

General Traore Departs for OAU Summit 17 July

AB171630 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The head of state left Bamako this morning for Addis Ababa to attend the 21st OAU summit. General Moussa Traore was seen off at Bamako Senou Airport by General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary of the party, accompanied by members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, the national assembly, the heads of the diplomatic and consular missions, and international organizations.

NIGER

Kountche Leaves for Addis Ababa, Saudi Arabia

AB171420 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, left Niamey this morning for Addis Ababa to attend the 21st OAU heads of state summit. After the OAU summit, the head of state will travel to Mecca to fulfill the 'Umrah [return pilgrimage].

NIGERIA

Youth Delegations Depart for Britain, PRC

AB172149 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Two separate Nigerian delegations have left Lagos on youth exchange program visits to Britain and China. The first group of five, drawn from Ogun, Imo, Kaduna, Kwara, and Gongola States, left today to participate in the Commonwealth exchange program in the United Kingdom. The second team, also made upof five youths, departed for Beijing yesterday. They will also spend 2 weeks under the Nigeria-China youth cultural exchange program.

SENEGAL

Cape Verdian President Stops Over in Dakar

AB170908 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpts] President Aristides Pereira, head of state of Cape Verde, arrived in Dakar this evening. President Pereira, who is on his way to Addis Ababa, was welcomed on arrival by Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall. At the VIP lounge of the Dakar Yoff Airport, the Cape Verdian president answered questions from Papa Madou Gueye:

[Begin recording] [Gueye] Mr President, the international press has been talking about your possible candidacy for the chairmanship of the OAU. The rumors became more and more persistent following President Abdou Diouf's trip to Cape Verde. What is your reaction to these rumors?

[Pereira] First of all, this is the first time I have heard this, and in my opinion these rumors are baseless because as far as I know there is somebody standing for that post whosecandidacy is (?backed) by several heads of state. [Words indistinct] President Abdou Diouf, and I think it is the unanimity of African heads of state that will make things clear on this subject. [End recording]

President Pereira will leave Dakar tomorrow morning at 0500 for the Ethiopian capital.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens 'Virtually' Rules Out Koroma Succession

AB171030 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Freetown, July 17 (AFP) — President Siaka Stevens has virtually ruled out the chances of First Vice President Sorie Ibrahim Koroma succeeding him later this year, by admitting for the first time that differences exist between them.

Speaking at State House last night, the Sierra Leone head of state said Mr Koroma's health was not good, and he had advised him to retire two years ago. However, Mr Koroma did not want to heed the advice, causing a rift in their relations.

President Stevens also confirmed last night his intention to retire when his extended term of office ends this year. He said the choice of his successor was not up to him, but would be made by the national delegates' conference of the ruling All People's Congress which starts August 1.

Four days ago the *NEW CITIZEN* newspaper, reputed for its pro-government leanings, publicly suggested that Mr Koroma should retire, saying his health "must be seen as a very important consideration when it is decided that the one-time strongman should depart with honour to enjoy a well deserved retirement."

The first vice president is currently in Addis Ababa representing President Stevens at the Organisation of African Unity summit opening tomorrow. Political observers said there was now every indication that he would be retired shortly. The favourite to succeed President Stevens is the 48-year-old head of the armed forces, Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh.

BOTSWANA

President Leaves Gaborone for OAU Meeting

MB171417 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, left Gaborone this morning for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to attend the 21st meeting of the heads of state and government of the OAU.

The president was seen off at the Seretse Khama Airport by the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, who is now acting president, other cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps. Dr Masire, who is expected back home on Monday next week, is accompanied by his senior private secretary, Mr Mugololo Mudisi, and the chief of protocol, Mr Bashi Kisine.

The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, is already in Addis Ababa where she attended the OAU ministerial meeting preparing for the summit.

The ministerial meeting, which began last week, ended yesterday. The OAU summit begins tomorrow.

People's Party Reelects Maripe at Congress

MB180534 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The leader of the Botswana People's Party [BPP], Dr Knight Maripe, has been reelected the president of his party at the BPP's congress held in Lobatse over the weekend.

The member of paliament for the northeast, Mr Kenneth Mkhwa, was reelected national chairman of the BPP. Mr John Mosojane retained his post of secretary general.

Other executive members of the party are the vice president, Mr Moagi, deputy secretary general, Mr Kati; treasurer, Mr Maja; deputy national chairman Mr Balole; organizing secretary, Mr Kebadilwe; administrative secretary, Mr Modise; publicity secretary, Mr Kuli; and four other committee members.

During the conference, the party mandated its newly elected National Executive Council to take the initiative in striving for possible unity with other opposition parties that show an identical philosophy with the BPP.

The conference also called on the government to ensure that all people claiming to be refugees were genuine. It also emphasized the need to tighten security on all common borders to prevent what it call unwarranted raids on Botswana.

On freedom of expression, the BPP conference said the government should ensure that Radio Botswana broadcasts in all languages spoken in Botswana.

It also said that the medium of instruction at primary schools should be the language of the individual child.

National Front Organization Reelects Leader

MB171717 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The member of parliament for Gaborone south, Dr Kenneth Koma, has been reelected president of the opposition Botswana National Front [BNF].

At a congress held in Mahalapye over the weekend, the BNF also increased the memebrship of the Central Committee from 28 to 40 people. Mr Bathoen Gaseitsiwe, who is the member of parliament for Kanye, was also reelected vice president of the BNF.

The party's secretary general, Mr Mareledi Giddie, retained his post and he will be assisted by a new face in the BNF Central Committee, Mr Michael Mothobi who takes over from Mr Saleshando. Mr Saleshando has been given a new post, that of secretary for presidential and external affairs.

The positions of national chairman and national treasurer go to Mr Gofetile Gare, who will be assisted by Mr Frank Marumo. Another new face in the committee is that of the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantau, who becomes secretary for publicity, information and propaganda, while another new member in the committee, Mr Willie Seboni becomes secretary for administration and public relations. Mr James Olisitse has taken over the post of secretary for education from Lenyeletse Koma, and the member of parliament for Gaborone north, Mr Maitshwarelo Dabutha is the director of elections.

Other Central Committee members are Mr Isaac Mabiletsa, secretary for protocol: Mr (Mbaila), financial secretary: Mrs Tshiping, secretary for women's affairs and Mr Knox Kowa, secretary for the Control Commission.

There are nine other members of the committee and five positions have been reserved for women and another five for the youth.

MALAWI

Finance Minister Departs for OAU Summit

MB171819 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Edward Bwanali, has gone to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to represent his excellency the life president at the OAU summit opening tomorrow.

The 21st summit follows a ministerial meeting which discussed among other subjects, economic issues pertaining to Africa. The summit is the first one to adjust itself to economic issues at a time when a large part of the continent is devastated by drought.

A report before the OAU summit has pointed a grim picture of the continent, where food production can not keep up with population growth and where more than 150 million people die of hunger. It says agriculture has been neglected industries have declined in the African countries facing massive foreign debt.

MOZAMBIQUE

NOTICIAS Condemns House Conditions on U.S. Aid

MB171124 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Mozambican newspaper *NOTICIAS* today described the U.S. House of Representatives' vote to impose conditions on American aid to Mozambique as one more action against the People's Republic of Mozambique. In an editorial, the newspaper condemned the House of Representatives' decision to cut off $15 million worth of economic aid unless Mozambique reduces the number of foreign military advisers in the country to 55 over the next 15 months.

NOTICIAS said that after the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa, the forces of destabilization had launched an international campaign to have the armed bandits in Mozambique recognized as a political organization. When this attempt failed, the international conspiracy was left with no alternative but to mobilize influential support and fall back on the most blatant falsehoods. The newspaper accuses ultraconservative and neofascist sectors in the United States and Western Europe of making statements of hatred and lies against the democratic nature of Mozambique. But *NOTICIAS* says the U.S. Congress vote was the latest such operation and adds that the congressmen behind the vote are the same people who supported Portuguese colonialism in the past.

Today, says *NOTICIAS*, they are trying to legitimize apartheid. The newspaper says that it is not by change that the move against Mozambique comes at a time when there is a growing antiapartheid movement in the United States. The paper adds that the move also coincides with the growing interest in Mozambique by U.S. businessmen, economic groups, and politicians.

Further on Commentary

MB171927 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Today's issue of the newspaper *NOTICIAS* carries a commentary on the decision of the U.S. House of Representatives to base economic aid to Mozambique on the reduction of foreign military advisers in our country. *NOTICIAS* regards the House of Represenstatives amendment as a further measure taken by destabilizing forces against Mozambique after the failure of their goal to destroy our government and secure international recognition for armed banditry as a political organization in the wake of the Nkomati Accord.

Confronted with this fresh failure, the international conspiracy had no other alternative but to mobilize the most influential sources of support and resort to the most blatant falsehoods, *NOTICIAS* write. The commentary goes on to say that in the United States and Western Europe for quite some time now ultraconservative and neofascist sectors have been busy voicing their hatred and slandering the democratic character of the People's Republic of Mozambique. According to the commentary, the latest operation in this sense was carried out recently by a group of U.S. congressmen and senators who had earlier defended Portuguese colonialism, supported the Rhodesian minority regime, and tried to legitimize apartheid. The *NOTICIAS* article stresses that the amendment approved by the House of Representatives is evidence that the Nkomati Accord was a heavy defeat for the forces of destabilization and emphasizes the support it received from the international community and the U.S. Administration itself. The Nkomati Accord, the commentary adds, has demonstrated that the conspiracy against our country was the joint effort of various international forces. The forces that were hiding behind the direct South African intervention had to move and expose themselves. An example of this is the Portuguese group backed by colonialism's financiers and bankers, which is engaged in a plan to recolonize Mozambique.

Equally revealed were the links with the European and American neofascist extreme right and with the most racist and fanatical circles. To all the governments following the situation in southern Africa, it became evident that the aggression against Mozambique was exclusively aggression aimed against our indepen dence: our independence and that of Africa. This prompted the growing international response to the struggle against famine, cooperation for development, and, lately, to the efforts to strengthen our defense capacity, the *NOTICIAS* commentary further stresses.

The commentary also notes that the only problem which is causing regional destabilization is the persistence of colonialism and apartheid in South Africa. The commentary regards the House of Representatives amendment as a desperate action by the forces of international conspiracy against Mozambique. The attempts, the article stresses, must be attributed to the still existing lack of information and the East-West conflict in southern Africa.

It is not by chance that this offensive is emerging at a time when the antiapartheid movement and the disinvestment campaign against South Africa are growing in the United States, and when an ever-increasing number of of U.S. businessmen, economic interests, and politicians are taking an interest in our country, the commentary stresses.

The response of the American Administration and the support that adversaries of President Reagan in the House have given to cooperation with Mozambique, according to *NOTICIAS*, are a reflection of the remarkable progress that has been taking place since 1982 in the relations between the two countries. In addition, the many visits that U.S. congressmen, senator, officials, businessmen and journalists have been making to Mozambique have enabled them to familiarize themselves with our reality.

Drawing the commentary to a close, *NOTICIAS* says that we must not be surprised that those who have always defended Portuguese colonialism, the Smith regime, the colonization of Namibia and apartheid in South Africa are surfacing just to oppose peace and our relations of friendship and cooperation. The voice of the Mozambican people is clear: our government are on a just path. Let it continue to lead us in the struggle. The Mozambican people know that a cat is always a cat, *NOTICIAS* says in concluding its commentary in today's issue.

Captured MNR 'Rebels' To Be Given to Villagers

MB180750 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Captured Mozambican rebels are to be turned over to civilians for likely summary execution. The drought stricken nation's defense minister, General Alberto Chipande, has ordered the Armed Forces to hand right wing MNR guerrillas over to civilians, because the government has no food to feed prisoners.

Portuguese news agencies quote the minister as saying the rebels should be turned over after they have been interrogated. Gen Chipande's orders, say observers in Lisbon, appear to represent a new hard-line stance by the Frelimo government which offered an amnesty last September to rebels who surrendered.

Mozambique Government newspapers have recently published stories of angry peasants hacking and burning to death people suspected of collaborating with the MNR guerrillas.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Seizure of Dutch National From Embassy

MB171725 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The Government of the Netherlands has described totally inadequate the South African statement on the reported seizure of a Dutch national, Mr Klaas de Jonge, from the embassy of Pretoria.

According to a Foreign Ministry spokesman in The Hague, the South African statement did not meet the demands the Netherlands government mentioned in its earlier protest, and the ultimatum issued yesterday.

Botha on Netherlands Reaction

MB180952 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0944 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 18, SAPA — The reaction of the Netherlands Government to a South African communication yesterday was further evidence of the "contentious and provocative manner" in which they had handled the whole issue, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

The Netherlands Government described the communication, which was delivered to their Foreign Ministry in The Hague yesterday by a South African Embassy official, as "unsatisfactory" and said it had not addressed the question of the return of Mr de Jonge.

Mr Botha said the communication had addressed questions raised in a separate communication by the Netherlands Government and had related inter alia to the question of consular access to Mr de Jonge.

"As an act of courtesy we felt we should respond to that communication and confirm that consular access had indeed been granted. In handing it over to the Netherlands Government our representative made it clear that it did not pupport to address the issue of Mr de Jonge's return which would have been the subject a later communication."

Mr Botha added that even this exchange had been twisted by the Dutch in their effort to derive as much political gain as possible from the incident.

Detainee To Be Handed Over

MB180806 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0804 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 18, SAPA — The South African Government has agreed to hand Dutch anthropologist, Mr Klaas de Jonge back to the Netherlands Embassy, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha said here today.

Mr Botha said in a statement that after investigating the incident in which Mr de Jonge had been re-detained after attempting to seek refuge in the Netherlands Embassy, it appeared that there had been a "technical violation," which the South African Government regretted.

"The South African Government assures the Netherlands Government that the manner in which the police officers found themselves in the reception area of the embassy was not intentional but purely a reflect action on the part of two unsuspecting officers who wanted to carry out their duty without any ulterior motive."

Mr Botha said that the policemen had, however, been reprimanded

"South Africa subscribes fully to the principles of international law governing the inviolability of diplomatic premises and we need no legal instruction from the Netherlands Government as to what our responsibilities are in this respect."

He said the government had in its response to the demands of the Netherlands Government expressed its willingness to return Mr de Jonge to the embassy. The government had also undertaken to make available to the Netherlands authorities, on a confidential basis, evidence relating to a charge against Mr de Jonge in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act.

Mr Botha's statement continued: We have to to point out to the Netherlands Government that Mr de Jonge is being charged with criminal offences in terms of the Arms and Ammunitions Act of 1969 and that international law requires a person who has taken refuge in a diplomatic mission in order to evade the process of law of the receiving state must upon request be handed over to the competent authorities of state.

"This principle of international law is irrefutable. We have consitently in our response expressed the assumption that once Mr de Jonge had been handed over to the Netherlands Embassy, the Netherlands Government would likewise be prepared to

observe the principles of international law applicable in this case and ensure that the course of justice proceeds unhindered."

Mr Botha said it was clear from the manner in which the Netherlands Government had handled the incident that they had decided to exploit it to the maximum political advantage from the outset.

"With only the modicum of the necessary inclination on their side, this matter could have been resolved amicably to their as well as our satisfaction."

Mr Botha said there had been conflicting accounts of what has taken place at the Netherlands Embassy where Mr de Jonge made an attempt to escape from custody by fleeing into the embassy. He said that even Mr de Jonge's account of the event conflicted with that of the Netherlands Government.

The full text of Mr Botha's statement:

The government has today responded to the Netherlands government's aid memoire in connection with the incident involving Mr Klaas de Jonge.

In my press statement of 11 July I said that there were conflicting accounts of what exactly had happened in ths building of the Netherlands Embassy. I can now state that even Mr de Jonge's account conflicts with that of the Netherlands Government but, be this is at it may, after further investigation out own account indicates that there was in fact a technical violation of the embassy premises and we regret this.

In the manner in which the South African police officers found themselves in the reception area, the South African Government assures the Netherlands Government that their actions were not intentional but purely a reflex action on the part of two unsuspecting police offcers who wanted to carry out their duty without any ulterior motive.

The police officers involved, nevertheless have been reprimanded.

South Africa subscribes fully to the applicable principles of international law governing the inviolability of diplomatic premises.

We need no legal instruction from the Netherlands Government as to what our responsibilities are in this respect and in our in response to the Netherlands Government we have declared our willingness to return Mr de Jonge to the embassy.

We have, however, to point out to them that Mr de Jonge is being charged with criminal offences in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act of 1969, and international law and the recognised practices of states require that a person who has taken refuge in a diplomatic mission in order to evade the process of law of the receiving state must opn request be handed over to the competent authorities of that state.

This principle of international law is irrefutable.

We have consistently in our response expressed the assumption that once Mr de Jonge had been handed over to the Netherlands Embassy, the Netherlands Government will be prepared likewise to observe the principles of international law applicable in this case and ensure that the course of justice proceeds unhindered. We have also undertaken to make available to the Netherlands authorities, on a confidential basis, certain evidence relating to this case.

As to the manner in which the Netherlands Government has handled this issue, it was clear from te outset that they had decided to exploit it to the maximum political advantage. With only the modicum of the necessary inclination on their side this matter could have been resolved amicably to their, as well as to our satisfaction.

Ends text.

Mr Botha's statement came shortly after Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Jan Jonker-roelants told SAPA in the Hague that South Africa and the Netherlands were engaged in "intensive diplomatic discussions, he said, were talking place simultaneously in the Hague and Pretoria.

According to Dutch Foreign Ministry sources, early indications are that the Dutch are taking the positions that their nationals are not extradited for trial in another country under any conditions, and that, moreover, possession of explosives as such is not a crime in Holland.

Unrest Continues in Townships; Police React

MB180650 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0633 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 18, SAPA — Many killings and attacks in South Africa's riot-torn townships are not politically motivated, but are the result of hooliganism, a spokesman for the police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria said today.

Many rioters were only about 10 years old, he said, and did not belong to any political organisation. Rioters did not always take political sympathies into consideration when launching attacks on residents or their homes, he said.

About 500 have lost their lives in the past 17 months of continual unrest. Hundreds were left homeless. According to the police, many of these were innocent victims who never had any connection with the police or the government.

The homes of 360 black policemen had been destroyed by fire and petrol bombs. On the East Rand alone, 178 policemen had had their homes destroyed. and in Duduza, on the East Rand, 36 policemen were left homeless after attacks on their houses.

But police do not agree that these policemen had been singled out by rioters. "Policemen are not the only victims. The rioters don't select specific targets," the spokesman said. "Rioting in the townships has reached the stage where it has become fun for the participants."

The spokesman said most attacks erupted spontaneously with young children joining in "for fun." "They range in age from about 10 to 28 years," he said.

Police had been unable to detect a fixed pattern in the unrest. "Many of the rioters are just hooligans who form unruly mobs, burning and stoning targets at random."

Protesters, Police Clash

MB171214 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1211 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — More than 1,000 people who gathered at a Soweto court where 105 people appeared today on charges of attending an illegal gathering were teargased and dispersed by security forces using dogs and by soldiers on horseback.

About 150 policemen and members of the South African Defence Force were placed in strategic positions in and around the [word indistinct] Magistrates Court before the appearance this morning.

Troop carriers and armoured police vehicles were parked around the court premises.

More than 1,000 people gathered at the court, arriving on foot and in buses allegedly hijacked along the road.

Using a loudhailer, police said only the 105 accused and members of their immediate families could remain and the rest were ordered to leave the court premises. As they did, teargas was fired and the crowd was urged on with police dogs.

Six buses crammed with people were escorted away by the police and the Army.

The arrest of the 105 followed an incident on Saturday in which they allegedly demonstrated in front of the home of the mayor of Soweto, Mr Edward Kunene.

Journalists and the public were barred from the court today. The senior public prosecutor said later that no charges were put to the accused and they were told to go home. There was no presiding magistrate.

People in the court were let out in groups of about 12 at five-minute intervals. Soldiers with dogs stood at the door of the court.

Official Calls Situation 'Serious'

MB171141 Johannesburg SAPA in English
135 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — Rioting flared in Soweto today and police had to take a busload of foreign tourists to safety after their vehicle had been stoned by a mob.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the bus, carrying American and German tourists, was stoned in Orlando, Soweto, and had to be escorted out of the township by a police vehicle.

The divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brig Jan Coetzee, said unrest was widespread.

Teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot were used on numerous occasions as youths stoned cars and buses and looted several delivery vehicles before setting them alight.

Brig Coetzee said "numerous arrests had been made by the police." He described the situation as "serious."

A SAAF [South African Air Force] helicopter flew over the township as thousands of schoolchildren filled the streets after leaving their classes at 10am for a Council of South African Students [Cosas] meeting at the Regina Mundi Church.

Scores of police vehicles patrolled the township and SAP members used tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse groups of pupils.

Trouble first flared thismorning as about 1,000 people converged on the Protea Magistrates Court for the appearance of 105 people charged with attending an illegal gathering.

A Putco [Public Utility Transport Corporation] spokesman said youths had hijacked buses to take them to the court.

Tear smoke was fired at the crowd, which was dispersed by security forces using dogs and by soldiers on horseback.

Six buses crammed withpeople were escorted away by the police and the army.

Later, more than 400 schoolchildren were briefly detained when police stopped busloads of pupils heading for the Cosas meeting.

Police said the buses ahd been hijacked by the youths, who were later released when Putco declined to press charges.

In another incident, several youths jumped out of two speeding buses as police tried to stop them.

Tear smoke was fired into the one of the buses and about 40 youths were arrested.

Five buses packed with pupils were taken to the Moroko police station. They were later released.

At about 11am today, a house belonging to the mayor of Soweto, Mr Edward Kunene, was stoned, set alight and destroyed. Several youths were arrested and others were injured.

In Diepkloof, a hijacked bus crashed into a bakery van and a nearby bakery was looted. Police fired shots to disperse youths.

In other incidents, two of the biggest supermarkets in Soweto were stoned and a car parked in the backyard of one of the stores was set alight by groups of pupils. Police put out the fire.

In Diepkloof, a group of pupils was dispersed by police at a garage near Baragwanath Hospital.

Several company vehicles were stoned on the Soweto freeway at the entrance to Meadowlands and Mzinhlophe. Police dispersed the youths with tearsmoke and rubber bullets.

This afternoon, police manned roadblocks and patrolled streets throughout the townships.

Soweto 'Seems Normal'
MB180712 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0656 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Soweto, July 18, SAPA — Soweto was calm but tense this morning after yesterday's eruption of violence. The situation seemed normal as Putco buses and delivery trucks resumed their normal schedule.

Thousands of workers streamed to railway stations and buses and taxis were full. Reporters in the area said there was a small police presence. Thousands of school children also returned to school after boycotting classes yesterday.

Pietermaritzburg Strike Called 'Effective'
MB181114 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1110 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, July 18, SAPA — The call for a work stayaway in the Pietermaritzburg area, in support of 950 sacked BTR Sarmcol workers, was largely effective today when most black workers stayed at home.

The call was made by the Metal and Allied Workers Unin, which has been fighting Sarmcol management for recognition.

Pietermaritzburg's public transport system was paralysed when none of the municipal transport services 325 black drivers arrived for work.

One of the KwaZulu transport services bus drivers arrived either.

A strong police presence was evident in many paces but no incidents were reported early today.

However, a municipal transport services spokesman said 30 municipal buses were stoned yesterday in the black areas of Imbali and Sobantu and one bus was petrol-bombed.

Nobody was injured.

The streets of Pietermaritzburg, Howick and surrounding townships were quiet and all businesses in Pietermaritzburg's Indian trading area were closed.

Apart from the lack of buses, there were no private taxis to be seen, and the railway station was empty.

Spokesmen for many big factories and businesses reported that none of their black staff had arrived for work.

The BTR Sarmcol factory at Howick was said by a company spokesman to have its ful force of workers, and production would continue.

He said the workers had slept on the factory premises last night.

Similar measures were taken at several other factories, such as Hullet Aluminum, where there are high attendances today.

The Hullet Aluminum managing director, Mr C. Senate, said 75 percent of the their black work force of 800 were at work, while at Willowton, where the workforce was Indian, attendance had been 100 percent.

The regional manager of Clover Dairies, Mr Arthur Shuttleworth, said he had never seen Pietermaritzburg so quiet. None of his 270 black workers had arrived for work.

He said the dairy had taken on about 40 white schoolboys, had brought in workers from other dairies and was continuing to function.

Milk from farmers was still being accepted and deliveries would be made in the city wherever milk bottles had been put out.

No black staff arrived for work at the Albany Bakery, but a spokesman said bread was still being baked and would be delivered.

A spokesman for the Municipal Transport Service said only five of their buses, driven by white insepctors and serving white suburbs, were running.

The spokesman added it was hoped to get some buses into the Indian areas as well.

He said black bus drivers had been "visited" last night and told they would be attacked they went to work.

Police contingents were out in force in all the surrounding townships, but few people were on the streets.

Buthelezi Addresses Afrikaans Student Group
MB171056 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1004 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Stellenbosch, July 17, SAPA — A declaration of intent could serve as a first step to the ideal of a national conve[illegible]n in South Africa's constitution-making process, Chief [illegible]ana Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, said today.

He delivered a paper "On the Future of Afrikaans Youth" [illegible] the Afrikaanse Studentebond Congress [ASB] and said he was [illegible]listic in believing that a national convention could not be atta[illegible]ed in one swift step. It was not a starting point of change, but an ultimate aim.

When he asked the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to make a declaration of intent as a basis for negotiation, he did not expect Mr Botha to give details about the kind of proposals he would make in the process of negotiation.

"I am only asking him to indicate about the sharing of power and not about a more elaborate division of power," he said.

"All further details are properly to be dealt with in the negotiating process. This basic understanding, however, is essential if the process of negotiation is to start."

Chief Buthelezi said he was vilified all over the world and was on a "hit list" to be assassinated "because I believe in a negotiated future."

"I have taken a giant step forward towards the negotiating table and they cannot expect me to go further than I have."

People in prominent positions were chiding him for not taking up the state president's invitation to join in with the special cabinet committee and for rejecting Mr Botha's non-statuatory negotiating forum.

"They simply do not understand that I have no political utility to the process of bringing about of non-violent change in this country if I shed my mass following."

He asked the ASB to accept that, without any commitment to a shared future, this was precisely what would happen if he began "to play ball" with the state president.

Already his supporters were being attacked by the UDF and called "Gatsha's dogs."

Th present unrest was directed at blacks who were prepared to talk to whites. There were other contributing factors besides apartheid.

"Without apartheid black anger could not be exploited and misdirected as at present however," he said.

The downswing in the economy had affected the situation, particularly in areas such as the East Rand while there was definite evidence that money from abroad "fans the flames of what you see."

Chief Buthelezi recommended to the congress that they listen to the short-wave propaganda broadcasts of the ANC to get a better perspective of events.

"They interpret the riots as the liberator's struggle."

It was a liberator's struggle he would rather not have with blacks murdering each other and destroying each others property. "But it is necessary for the ANC to be seen by the international community to be functioning and for that they have to have something happening in South Africa."

This secured the funds for the ANC to embark on their glossy propaganda campaign.

CITIZEN Criticizes U.S. Congressional Vote

MB171640 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Strange"]

[Text]Strange, isn't it? The American House of Representatives votes for lifting the Clark Amendment, opening the way to full-scale support for UNITA. The American Congress proposes, on the other hand, to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Strange, isn't it, that the Americans are willing to support a movement which is fighting a Russian-backed Marxist government in Luanda, yet are prepared to punish a country like South Africa that is dedicated to fighting Russian expansionism in Southern Africa?

Strange, isn't it, that the Republican-controlled Senate is prepared to impose sanctions against the wishes of President Reagan?

Is that how low our stock is in the United States?

Or to put it differently, do the Republicans in the Senate not appreciate that if South Africa went black, it would go Marxist, and the United States would not only lose an ally but also South Africa's strategic minerals — it would also lose to the Reds the country that sits astride the East-West trade and oil routes round the Cape.

Perhaps the U.S. Congress doesn't care. Perhaps it doesn't see either.

After all, there are none so blind as moralising would-be do-gooders who seem to think that moral indignation is an adequate substitute for good sense.

Put it this way:

The Americans profess to be fed up about the way things are going in South Africa.

Look, they say, at the number of people killed in unrest.

They do not stop to think that the unrest is going on against a government that is undertaking reform, not a government still sticking strictly to apartheid.

They do not stop to think that if there wasn't unrest — including stone-throwing, destruction of schools and other buildings, and murder of so-called "sell-outs" — there would not be any need for the police to fire on mobs to put down violence.

They do not stop to think that no government, whether it is South Africa's or that of any other country, can tolerate mob rule, can allow urban areas to fall prey to anarchy.

All the American legislators can do is accept the biased and one-sided reports they read from biased American media people here.

All they can do is accept the propaganda of organisations like the United Democratic Front which has the affrontery to imply that four of its leaders were assassinated by the "system", meaning the government or its agents, without being able to present any proof of this vile allegation.

All they can do is swallow completely the false claims by people like Bishop Desmond Tutu that this government is as bad as Hitler's and has a final solution for the blacks just as Hitler had for the Jews.

And so our name stinks, and our government is held up as the most reprehensible since the Nazi regime, and our country is singled out for the kind of punishment not meted out to countries that truly have the most ghastly repressive systems.

They do not ask themselves how a Tutu, and a Boesak, and a Sofile (the reverend gentleman who put the boot into the All Blacks tour) are able to make their attacks on this country so freely, although they claim we are as bad as the Nazis.

They do not ask themselves how the foreign media can write such a lot of anti-South African guff without the government imposing restrictions on them or kicking some of them out, which it would surely have done if it were a Nazi-style government or if it were like Russia or any of its satellites.

Sure, there are lots of things wrong with this country, including its racial system.

But it is not as bad as it is painted and does not deserve to be hammered to an extent that sickens us.

However, we can tell American legislators one thing — if they want a backlash against reform, if they want South Africans to tell them to go to hell (and to move back — heaven forbid — into the laager), they are going the right way about it.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Leaves for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

MB171149 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda this morning left for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to attend the OAU heads of state summit. Dr Kaunda was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other high-ranking party and government officials.

The president, who is also accompanied by his special assistant (?for state), Milimu Punabantu, watched traditional dances performed by party militants before leaving for Addis Ababa.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Leaves for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

MB171422 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has left Harare for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to attend the 21st summit of the OAU, which begins tomorrow.

Comrade Mugabe will join the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, who have been attending the OAU Council of Ministers meeting which ended yesterday.

The OAU summit will elect a new chairman to succeed President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. The Council of Ministers meeting has proposed a worldwide conference which will seek to impose sanctions against South Africa. Delegates said the conference will be held in conjunction with the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Hails Cooperation With Iraq

MB171710 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Zimbabwe has expressed satisfaction with its cordial relations and growing economic cooperation with Iraq. Speaking in Harare today at a function to mark Iraq's national day, the acting minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, said these relations continue to be broadened for the benefit of the people of Zimbabwe and Iraq.